The Largest Circulation of any Foreign Daily in the Far East

THE CHINA PRESS

大陸報

To-day's paper consists of 30 pages in three sections

No. 1813 VOL. VII. Registered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission "with special marks privileges in China" 丁巳年八月初八日 SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1917 大正四年九月二十三日星期日 20 CENTS

GERMANS TO MAKE FRESH EFFORT TO SETTLE ON PEACE

Chancellor Michaelis Will Deliver Statement In Reichstag On 27th

ANSWER TO POPE

Kaiser Cherishes Lively Desire Appeal May Meet With Success

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, September 20.—A telegram from Berlin states that the German Chancellor, Dr. Michaelis, is to make a statement concerning peace, in the Reichstag, on the 27th.

The German reply to the Pope's peace note is now arriving. The Kaiser "cherishes a lively desire that the Papal appeal may meet with success."

America Is Anxious To See Ll. George

Business Men Invite British Premier, Lord Derby, Smuts And W. M. Hughes

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Atlantic City, September 20.—Lord Northcliffe promised the Convention of Chambers of Commerce to convey to the proper quarter their suggestion that Mr. Lloyd George, Lord Derby, General Smuts and Mr. W. M. Hughes should visit the United States to counteract anti-British propaganda.

Lord Northcliffe said that the whole spirit of the convention was war to the bitter end. He was rejoiced to find an increasing sentiment in favor of the retention of the German Colonies by South Africa and Australia.

OPPOSED TO KERENSKY, GEN. ALEXIEFF RESIGNS

Disagrees With Dismissing All Korniloff's Staff, As Cannot Replace Them

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, September 20.—Pourparlers between the Executive of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates in Petrograd and the Vice-Hetman of the Don Cossacks have resulted in an agreement for a joint meeting, the latter acquiescing in the demand for a court of inquiry into the Kaledine affair, provided Cossack delegates are allowed to attend.

General Alexieff, the Chief of Staff, has resigned, because he disagrees with M. Kerensky's demand for the dismissal from the General Staff of all officers suspected of complicity with General Korniloff. General Alexieff feels that it would be difficult to replace immediately these experienced and trained officers.

General Tcheremissoff, formerly Commander on the south-western front, has been named as General Alexieff's successor.

In the Sukhomlinoff trial, the Public Prosecutor urged that treason had been proved. The shady characters who surrounded the accused would be charged with espionage.

CANADA'S DETERMINATION

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Ottawa, September 20.—The Duke of Devonshire, the Governor-General of Canada, in a speech from the Throne, proroguing Parliament, concluded: "Although the stress of the war is increasingly severe, people of Canada, in their resolve in the supreme purpose of achieving, through victory, an abiding peace, have not faltered. Whatever further efforts are necessary will be unhesitatingly made, in the stern determination that the vast sacrifices already made shall not be in vain.

Obstinate Counter-Attacks Only Increase German Loss And No Ground Regained

British Break Down Isolated Opposition And Complete Conquests; Water Bottles As Emergency Bombs

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 21.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported this afternoon: More detailed accounts of yesterday's battle confirm the completeness of our success. Local attacks in the evening in the neighborhood of Tower Hamlets and north-eastward of Langemarck cleared up a number of strong points and completed the capture of our objectives in those localities.

It is now established that the enemy's casualties were unusually great in the many counter-attacks, delivered in the afternoon and evening, by considerable forces. The clear light in the latter part of the day enabled us to obtain warning of impending attacks and the concentrated fire of our rifles, machine-guns and artillery in every case destroyed the advancing German infantry.

The obstinacy of the enemy's attacks only added to their losses, without recovering any valuable ground. The exhausted enemy did not counter-attack during the night and we consolidated the captured positions undisturbed.

Our losses were light. We drove off small attacks, westward of Havrincourt and westward of Lens.

Masterly Tactics

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters wires: The more one hears about yesterday's great fight, the more one admires the masterly tactics and indomitable gallantry displayed. Never has the British army had to tackle a tougher proposition than was set by this attack upon a defensive area of great depth and held so densely that there was an average of over four Germans to every yard of front.

To the Anzacs and to some of the British troops which served General Plumer so well at Messines Ridge, fell what might have been expected to prove the stiffest part of the great day's task. They acquitted themselves nobly.

For the Australians, it was the most complete and successful achievement in their glorious career. The English and Scottish battalions co-operating on their flanks added new luster to their imperishable laurels.

If I have heard any complaint against the Anzacs, it is one they can bear with equanimity—that they went forward rather too rapidly. They dodged our wonderful barrage-fire, for which they can find no praise too emphatic, so close that they were upon the Huns before the latter could spring from their crouching positions.

Australian Flag Leads

A particularly fine and picturesque incident occurred when they carried a strong point named Anzac. A man, whose name should become immortal in the history of the Commonwealth, suddenly sprang on the parapet and, amid a hurricane of cheers, planted the blue, white-starred ensign of Australia where it could be seen far and wide. It was an act of proud defiance of the Huns.

Further north, South African troops were doing splendid work. They swept forward towards their mark with irresistible *elan* and, although it is too early yet to gather the full story of the deeds of the Springboks, who are still amidst the pall of smoke overhanging the front, I know they have again taken a noble part in the great adventure.

With regard to the troops from home, they fought throughout at very concert-pitch, with their traditional dash and valor. The Germans simply could not withstand those waves of khaki.

The Kilties vied with the famous English line regiments and who shall say that either got the best in the glorious competition? They got there one and all and made up their minds to stay.

Counter-Attacks Beaten

Throughout the day, the enemy's guns pounded away and many counter-attacks were either launched and beaten back, or broken up before the assembled masses could deploy. I watched late into the night the lurid, palpitating sky and wondered what the undulating thunder might be recording, but, this morning, we were holding on to our gains just as at Vimy and Messines and, aided by the beneficent weather, we are so consolidating them that every hour lessens the chance of success of the most desperate efforts the enemy can make.

The strategic significance of yesterday's victory must eventually manifest itself unmistakably. The value of this gain cannot be measured in mere acres of recovered territory, though that was substantial. It was a battle for the commanding positions and we have won a victory which leaves the enemy in this wide tract of Flanders at a serious disadvantage.

Within a few hours, yesterday, the ruins of Ypres receded a full mile into the back area. Several of the best German divisions have been so shattered as to necessitate their withdrawal.

The vital question becomes more insistent with every repetition of this business. How much longer can the enemy go on filling these gaps in their dwindling, much-harassed army?

Mistaken Invulnerability

The most triumphant feature of yesterday's splendid victory is that a death-blow has been dealt to German faith in the invulnerability of their new method of defence, the effect of the collapse of which has been very serious upon our prisoners. Captured officers, who, hitherto, would have been haughty and supercilious, are now literally bowing to their captors. They confess defeat in what they regarded as their strongest point and now regard the future with dismay.

The fighting generally was of a hand-to-hand character and, therefore, a large proportion of our prisoners are wounded. These speak with the greatest respect of the terrible effect of our barrage, which for three days cut off all rations and levied a fearful toll of death.

Our troops, in their advance, confirmed these statements, because they found immense numbers of corpses. The enemy have never yet participated in a bloodier battle.

The German counter-attacks were equally extremely costly. For example, yesterday afternoon, the Germans six times massed for attack upon the left front of our northern army. Four times, our guns created such havoc that the masses melted away without deploying. Twice, the enemy reached the open, whereupon machine-guns and volleys from rifles broke up our assailants before they got to close quarters.

Scared by Water Bottles

In one delightful instance of the resourcefulness of Tommies, a party of bombers reached a certain parapet where Huns were crouching on the other side. Owing to the close quarters, grenades would have been equally dangerous to both sides.

Thereupon, after a pause to collect the necessary missiles, the Tommies pelted the Boches with bottles filled with water. The latter, scenting a new form of frightfulness, speedily started shouting: "Kamerad!"

The quick-firing trench-mortar has played an invaluable part in clearing camouflaged shell-holes and reducing pill-boxes. Thus, Pheasant Farm was taken almost without loss. The Schuler Galleries were carried by the Lancashires and Bremen Redoubt by the Springboks.

The Anzac attack went like clockwork. The Huns concentrated in Polygon Wood to counter-attack the Australians, but were repulsed before they could reach the latter. A similar attempt in the direction of Zonnebeke met a like fate. The new Anzac positions last night were heavily barraged, but the men dug themselves in securely.

When the Australians were going over, near "Clapham Junction," they encountered a raiding party with flammen-werfers. Thereupon followed a great fight, in which the individual superiority of the Anzacs was the determining factor.

The detailed character of Sir Douglas Haig's communiques is welcomed by the papers, which describe the new offensive as Haig's reply to the latest German peace trap. The offensive is regarded as important from a strategic point of view.

Splitting German Line

Sir Douglas Haig is persistently pushing a big salient between the

(Continued on Page 2)

Where New American Army Will Train At Rockford, Ill.

Bird's-eye view of the cantonment camp at Rockford, Ill., which will be used for a part of the draft army now in the process of forming. The camp is ideally situated and all improvements and comforts are being installed at the post.

PRO-BRITISH OUTBURST BY ARGENTINE CROWDS

People Enthusiastically Show Sympathies When Cruiser Glasgow Arrives

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Buenos Aires, September 20.—The British cruiser Glasgow has arrived. She was escorted by numerous beflagged steamers and yachts and welcomed with salutes from guns, the singing of the National Anthem and cheering crowds. Speeches eulogising Great Britain were delivered from the balcony of an hotel, from which the Commander of H. M. S. Glasgow and the British Minister addressed the crowd.

Nine Lives Lost In Irish Works Disaster

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 21.—The Press Bureau announces that nine persons have been killed in an explosion in an explosives factory in Ireland. The number of persons injured has not yet been ascertained.

ATHENS SUSTAINS GERARD

White Book, Cambon Says, Proves German War Designs

Paris, August 22 (Delayed.)—Jules Cambon, General Secretary to the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in an interview today with The Associated Press took up the question of the White Book just published by the Greek Government regarding the relations between Germany and Greece at the outbreak of the war while the former King Constantine was on the Hellenic throne. The documents contained in the White Book, M. Cambon said, confirmed the revelations made by James W. Gerard, former American Ambassador at Berlin, in his memoirs, recently made public. M. Cambon continued:

"The conversations of officials in Wilhelmstrasse with Mr. Theotoky (former Greek Minister to Germany) and the messages from Emperor William to King Constantine proved in an undeniable way the premeditation of war from the beginning of July, 1914. Whether the famous Government Council was held on the 5th or 6th of July, it is certain the German authorities were agreed to go to war and cannot escape the responsibility which rests upon them. The White Book is one of the most historical documents on the question of responsibility for the war."

M. Cambon commented on the British, French, and Italian offensives, which, he said, had exerted a tremendous wear and tear on the German troops, the quality of which he added, was inferior to what it was recently. Likewise, the check of the German advance in Rumania reminded him in a measure of the battle of the Marne, where an apparently victorious advance was desperately held in check.

All signs pointed, M. Cambon concluded, to the indication that the German force, which once was called indomitable, had been checked for all time.

Flood At Tientsin Rises Twelve Feet; Godowns Deluged

Tientsin's position is fast becoming very serious, with the rising floods. Word was received in Shanghai, yesterday, that the water has already risen twelve feet and that several godowns are flooded.

The Yungting River flood is also threatening Liangwangchwang. It is feared that communications on the Tientsin-Pukow Line will be interrupted.

Canton Parliament To Debate Legality Of Li's Resignation

(From the Chinese Press.)

Tuchun Chen Ping-kun of Kwangtung will submit three questions to the Extraordinary Session of Parliament at Canton, as soon as a quorum is secured. The questions are the legality of the resignation of Li Yuan-hung and the succession of President Feng Kuo-chang, the status of the Tuan Cabinet and the maintenance of the inviolability of the Constitution.

President Feng Kuo-chang will soon have three complete divisions of troops as his bodyguard, on whom he can rely in case of emergency. At present, he has only the Kung Wei-chun for his protection, but he has ordered the transfer from Nanking of the 15th and 6th divisions, under Li Shun and Wang Ting-chen.

Friction has again developed between President Feng and Premier Tuan in the choice of the successor of Ni Shih-chung, who is expected to die any moment. Feng favors Wang Ting-chen, the Assistant Inspector-General of the Yangtsze, while Tuan desires to place his recognised protege, Tuan Chi-kwei, in the office.

To raise the import tariff on all goods from countries without treaty relations to 20 per cent ad valorem was the decision arrived at by the Cabinet on Friday. It was also decided to place a duty of 60 per cent on all goods not listed in the Customs tables.

The Shanghai foreign banks are not in favor of China's action in the prohibition of the exportation of silver, saying that it will be beneficial to abolish the gold buying organs here.

Nu Chuan-chuan, director of the bureau for the Government sale of tobacco and wine, was arrested on a charge of embezzlement preferred by the Procurate at Tientsin. The Bureau at Peking has been placed under police watch, while the home of Li Shen-tu, the assistant director, has also been guarded by police.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakuai M. Sept. 24
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. Sept. 26
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Fushimi M. Sept. 28
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Y'shiro M. Sept. 29
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hirano M. Oct. 1
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru Oct. 2

For U.S., Canada and Europe:—

Per T.K.K. s.s. Korea M. Oct. 8
Per P.M. s.s. Colombia ....Oct. 13
Per T.K.K. s.s. Siberia M. Oct. 18

For Europe:—

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Iyo Maru Sept. 24
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kitano M. Oct. 13

REPUBLICANS ENDORSE ONE RUSSIAN RESCRIPT

Kerensky Follows Tsar In Declaring Country Must Remain Dry

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, September 20.—M. Kerensky, repeating the Imperial rescript, has ordered that all alcohol at distilleries and on licensed premises must be used for making vinegar and mineral waters.

Gun Work Is Heavy In Champagne Area

French Fire Disperses Attack On Mont Haut, Germans Losing Seriously

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, September 21.—The official communique issued this afternoon reported:—In the Champagne, there has been great artillery activity in the heights region. Our fire dispersed an attack on Mont Haut, with serious losses to the enemy.

HIGHER FREIGHT RATES

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 21.—The Times states that notice is likely to be given immediately of increases of outward freights to Australia and New Zealand, representing advances of considerably more than one-third, which is the extent to which Indian freights will be raised provisionally on November 1. An advance of one-third in outward freights to South Africa is believed also to be under consideration. There is no question of profit to the shipping lines, since the tonnage of all the lines has been requisitioned by the Government, but the companies are concerned to ensure that their expenses are covered.

NEW SILVER RECORD

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 20.—Samuel Montagu's weekly silver report says: Today's price, 54d., is a record since September, 1890. The rise is due to supplies again being insufficient to meet the demand.

Music for Tomorrow

The following program will, weather permitting, be played by the Band, in the Public Garden tomorrow, beginning at 5.30 p.m.:

1. March, "Clear the Way" Douglas
2. Overture, "Tutti in Maschera" Pedrotti
3. Waltz, "Toreador" .....Royle
4. Selection, "The Belle of New York" ..... Kerker
5. (a) Song, "Because" d'Hardelot
   (b) Intermezzo, "Fairy Voices" Growe
6. Selection, "La Fille de Madame Angot" ....Lecocq

A. de Kryger, Conductor-in-Charge.

LANSING SHOWS UP BERNSTORFF'S PLAN OF BRIBING HOUSE

Asked For $60,000 To Influence Congress Thro' 'Certain Organisations'

'AS FORMERLY!'

Suggested Someone Perhaps Capable Of Preventing War

APPEAL TO IRISH

'Public Official Declaration In Favor Of Ireland Highly Desirable'

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, September 21.—The State Department makes another startling revelation. It publishes a message sent in January, 1917, by Count Bernstorff, then German Ambassador at Washington, to the German Foreign Office, requesting authority to pay G.$60,000 to influence Congress through certain organisations.

The text of the message, sent by Count Bernstorff on January 22, 1917, reads:

"Request authority to pay out up to G.$60,000, in order, as on former occasions, to influence Congress through organisations which, you know, can perhaps prevent war. I am beginning, in the meantime, to act accordingly.

"In the above circumstances, a public official declaration by Germany in favor of Ireland is highly desirable, in order to gain the support of Irish influence here."

Force More Belgians To Do Military Work

All Not Thus Employed Sent To Rear; Germans Requisition Clothing Supplies

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 21.—Reuter's Agency learns that the Belgian Government has received information that, during the past three months, a great portion of the civilian population of Bruges has been removed, in order to perform military work behind the German front.

In the Province of Antwerp, the Germans are making fresh requisitions. Bedsteads, blankets, sheets and linen shirts have been seized.

All news filtering across the frontier shows that, for two months, the civilian population near the German front in Flanders has been gradually removed towards the rear, only men obliged to work for the army being retained.

Norwegian Who Spied In England Sentenced

Was German Agent; Court-Martial Ordered Death; Will Serve Life Term

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 21.—The Press Bureau announces that Alfred Hagn, a Norwegian, who was arrested in London on July 3, on a charge of espionage on behalf of Germany, has been tried by court-martial and sentenced to death, but the sentence has been commuted to penal servitude for life.

FINISH QUEBEC BRIDGE

(Reuter's Service)

Quebec, September 20.—The great bridge across the St. Lawrence has been completed.

AMERICA TO BUILD 1,270 NEW VESSELS

2,000,000 Tons Commandeered—Officials Firm Against Giving Up Foreign Craft

Washington, August 24.—With the divulging today of the staggering new programe of the reorganised Shipping Board, calling for a construction of tonnage that when completed will bring the United States up to a leading maritime position, it developed that a number of officials are standing firm against turning back to the British and other Governments, on their completion, the vessels building here for foreign interests which were commandeered by this Government a few weeks ago. Decision will be left largely to the State Department.

The proposed tonnage construction, as revealed in the estimates sent to the Treasury Department late yesterday, calling for a new billion dollar appropriation, provides for a construction equalling approximately one-fifth of the estimated world tonnage now on the seas.

Will Build 1,270 Ships

To build this it will require before June 30 next year, more than double the sum annually required, up to within a few years ago, to run the entire Government. The proposed construction will total 1,270 ships, and a tonnage of 7,968,000, in addition to the 2,000,000 tons of commandeered ships on the stocks.

Details of the estimates, as made public today, show the following figures:

Contracts already let, 433 ships of 1,919,200 tons, $285,000,000; contracts ready to let, 452 ships of 2,968,000 tons, $455,500,000; under negotiation, 237 ships of 1,281,000 tons, $194,000,000. 150 miscellaneous vessels of 1,800,000 tons, $300,000,000, and construction of Government owned fabricating yards, $35,000,000.

Commandeering will cost $515,000,000, and the purchase of ships $150,000,000. The board already has received for construction $550,000,000, and for commandeering $250,000,000.

The board now desires from Congress authorisation to spend for construction $719,500,000; for commandeering, $265,000,000, and for purchases, $150,000,000. The appropriation asked to carry the board through the fiscal year is divided as follows:

Building, $400,000,000; commandeering, $265,000,000, and purchases, $150,000,000.

May Hold Foreign Ships

Following the demands of the British Government that it be allowed to pay the difference in cost of construction required to expedite ships being built on American ways for British interests and take over the ships upon their completion, despite their recent commandeer by the Shipping Board, reports said to emanate from semi-official British sources are to the effect that the demands chiefly result from the influence of large British shipping interests.

Some officials are convinced that together with the right to use every available natural resource for the prosecution of the war, the United States owes it to itself, in carrying out the tremendous shipping program now under way, to insist upon control of all shipping of which it is necessary to take over ownership, and that the matter of afterward predominance should not enter into discussion at this time.

J. Leonard Replogle, President of the Wharton Steel Company of New York, today began his duties as steel purchaser for the Government under the War Industries Board. He held a conference with Bernard Baruch of the board respecting his new duties.

Mr Replogle has had experience of many years in the steel industry, having started as an office boy with the Cambria Company at the age of thirteen. Recently he secured control of this concern and sold it to the Midvale Company. He also will make all steel purchases in this country for our allies.

Obstinate Attacks Only Increase Loss

(Continued from Page 1)

Ypres to Roulers road and the Ypres to Menin road. Its extension eastwards constitutes a menace to the German position in Flanders and Northern France. A wedge driven into the enemy's front will separate the Germans south and north of the River Lys.

If the movement continues as it has begun, it will precipitate another "voluntary retirement according to plan". Hence, von Hindenburg's tremendous efforts to check the British progress eastward. With his army on the line joining the towns of Menin and Roulers, Sir Douglas Haig will be able to attack Lille from the north and Ostend from the south.

The coveted ridge against which the Germans boasted that the British had dashed themselves in vain on July 31, and August 15, fell yesterday morning. The new and cunning system of the enemy's defence was mastered by method and doggedness.

This system of pill-boxes in shell-holes was evolved by the Germans when they found that the old trench system was being battered to pieces by the Allied artillery. They made their forward positions without a definite line, building innumerable concrete blockhouses so arranged in depth that they enfiladed each other and so strong that only a direct hit by a fairly heavy shell was able to damage them.

Hard Nuts to Crack

Such a direct hit is very difficult on a small mark like a concrete house, holding at the most fifty men. These little garrisons, consisting mostly of machine-gunners and picked men, specially trained in outpost work, were able to severely damage an advancing battalion, so that the forward lines passing through and beyond them would be spent and weak when exposed to the attack of the "sturm-truppen"—men specially trained for counter-attacking, who were held in reserve.

These hard nuts have now been cracked by a new method of assault, planned with great forethought, with the result that the British have conquered the high ground which the Germans regarded as the supreme strategic point in this sector.

The attack began slightly in advance of the line won on July 31, and which has since been held by British troops with wonderful tenacity against the repeated attacks of 16 enemy Divisions, while, behind them, was maturing the blow which Sir Douglas Haig has now delivered.

Germans Admit Loss

(By wireless).—A German official communique reports: "Nine divisions of British troops, including several Australian divisions, supported by armored-cars and flame-throwers, carried out yesterday's attack, in close formation. The enemy penetrated a kilometer deep into our defence-zone and advanced further than Passchendale and Gheluvelt. We pressed them back, westward of Passchendale.

"They gained ground northward of the Ypres to Menin road, but were thrown back, with very heavy losses, elsewhere. Their re-inforcements were unable to make further progress. The villages in the fighting-zone remain in our hands."

Not A Wide Offensive

Paris, September 21.—A semi-official communique reports: The new British offensive was not made on a wide front, as were the previous British and French offensives, but was restricted to the positions east of Ypres. It was completely successful, the British infantry, in a few hours, attaining all their objectives and exceeding them at some points. The enemy's formidable fortifications were captured without excessive loss.

This battle of Menin road will have interesting results on the British position in Flanders. The town of Ypres is now largely freed from enemy pressure, while the British are installed in more easily defensible positions, which will be a useful starting-point for our ultimate progress in Flanders.

Adele Pankhurst In Jail In Australia

MISS ADELE PANKHURST

Adele Pankhurst, daughter of the English suffragist leader, has been sentenced to one month in jail at Melbourne, Australia, as the result of an anti-conscription campaign outside Parliament Building. Word to this effect comes from London. Miss Pankhurst has taken part in several such demonstrations in Australia and several times has barely escaped being beaten by angry mobs.

At The Theaters

Coming to the Apollo Theater next Thursday are the Johnson-Willard fight films, said to be the greatest prize ring pictures ever made. The films retell the story of the fierce 26-round battle in Havana two years ago wherein Jack Johnson, conqueror of Jeffries, after leading the contest for twenty rounds was knocked out and his heavyweight crown taken away by Jess Willard, present world's champion. Tonight's program at the Apollo includes a two-part Syd Chaplin comedy, a three-part drama, the Pathe Gazettes and a nature film. Beginning tomorrow will be shown for three days the final episodes of "Liberty," with two new comedies and the new Gazettes. The management announces a new 15-episode serial, "The Mystery of the Double Cross," featuring Leon Barry and Molly King, to begin October 1, initiating an elaborate winter program of films.

The "Making of Madalena", Edna Goodrich's Paramount production, is showing at the Olympic tonight. There are also a new Gaumont Graphic and a good collection of comedy pictures.

Dainty Marie Doro, erstwhile favorite of the legitimate stage, holds place of honor on the screen at the Victoria Theater tonight in the Paramount success, "White Pearl." Miss Doro's popularity in the movies equals that which was hers while acting behind the footlights. The first three episodes of "Gloria's Romance," popular story delineated by Billie Burke, will be the exhibit at today's matinee at the Victoria.

"The Crimson Stain Mystery," which has made a hit with local lovers of the thrill-drama, is being shown this afternoon and evening at the Isis Theater, with Ethel Grandin and Maurice Costello starring in the 3rd and 4th episodes. There are also three comedies, including one featuring Bill Ritchie.

A strong three-part drama, "On the Brink," is the main feature at Towa Cinema today and the bill is augmented by a two-part Keystone comedy and one of the science and nature films. Commencing tomorrow the 13th and 14th episodes of "Liberty" will be on view.

The famous war romance and popular stage success, "The Chocolate Soldier," filmed in five reels, will be shown tonight at the French Garden Open-Air Cinema. The performance starts at 9.15.

St. George's Gardens Open Air Cinema is still showing popular films each evening. A new program tomorrow night.

News Brevities

20,000 articles of winter outfitting goods, value $50,000, are to be offered at that important annual event, Hill's Bazaar, which commences on Monday, October 1. Full announcements will appear later.

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Mr. R. S. Dougal, of Andrews and George, one of the most popular members of the Shanghai Scottish, is leaving by the Empress of Asia, on Saturday next, on home leave. As a farewell function, he was entertained to dinner by the members of No. 3 Section, Shanghai Scottish. Sergt. C. W. Porter presided, supported by Cpl. Fernie, Lce.-Cpl. Butter and the rest of the section and Ptes. MacDonald, Law, Stevenson, Tait, Smart, Jessiman, Padkin, Hay and Clr.-Sergt. Turnbull. Following an excellent dinner, served by Mr. Shepherd, Mr. Dougal was presented with a handsome cigar case. A most pleasant evening was spent and at its conclusion Mr. Dougal offered a Waltham wrist-watch for the best efficient in the section in the coming season.

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Commissioner of Foreign Affairs Sah Fu-mou has rejected the application made by the Dutch Consul at Shanghai, on behalf of F. Ehrhardt, manager of Siemens and Co., for change of abode to Kuling, on account of bad health.

* * *

Four Chinese were arrested on Friday in a tea-shop at the small south gate in the city, found in possession of a gold bar weighing 70 ounces. The Nantao procurate is investigating the accomplices of the gang and it is believed that a clue has been found in the case of the auto-bandits who made away with ten gold bars, early in the month, on Gordon and Robison Roads.

* * *

Three rooms were burnt out at a fire on Friday evening at the Lung Chang Paper Factory, near the Jih Hui Bridge, Nantao.

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Sir Havilland and Lady de Saussmarez, who have been spending a holiday in Japan, are expected to return to Shanghai tomorrow.

* * *

Chief Inspector Ramsay of the S. M. P. was among passengers leaving for Japan yesterday.

* * *

Heinrich Kremla, charged with the murder of Marascek in the Austrian Consulate raid last month, will come up again next Wednesday in the Mixed Court.

THOUGHTS AT FORTY

In the care of his health a man, it has been said, is either a fool or a physician at 40. For the average man it should not be difficult to be healthy and in his prime at that age.

With the weaker sex the case is different, for this age is liable to bring with it anxieties and health trials; nevertheless, many women suffer more than they need.

Actually, whether the individual be a man or woman, if the ailments arise from anæmia, nervousness, indigestion, or fickle health connected with a faulty blood-supply, the remedy is new blood. So, if blood troubles have assailed, you if your nerves are weak, if you lack stamina, and your health is not what it should be, you can enjoy new health by the simple expedient of renewing your blood.

To renew your blood begin today a short course of Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people; then as the new blood which they make flows through your veins you will gain fresh energies, new strength, a keen appetite, and full, vigorous health. If a man, you will know the joy it is to be strong; if a woman, you will be gratified with your bright, womanly health.

Any dealer can supply you with Dr. Williams' pink pills; or send $1.50 for a bottle ($8 for 6) to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

Write for a free book of health to the above address. A postcard will do.

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DURING these unusual and strenuous times every dollar of every man's money should be at work—and, not only at work, but every dollar should be earning the maximum interest consistent with safety.

If your money is not earning seven per cent, it is not invested as profitably as it should be.

These are times demanding the greatest economy and requiring that the greatest care be taken to secure safe and profitable investment for all money not required for immediate use.

If your money is not profitably invested, if it is not giving you 7 per cent, write us for investment information.

GOLD INVESTMENTS

We have for sale in amounts of G.$10 or more Preference Shares paying interest at 7% per annum.

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We have for sale in amounts of Tls. 100.00 or more Debentures paying interest at 7%.

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NEAR FRENCH PARK, Containing five room, three bedroom, two bathrooms with latest modern fittings, garden, tennis, etc. Tls. 135. per month from October 1st.

SICCAWEI ROAD, 4 rooms, modern baths, garage, garden, etc. Tls. 60.00.

HOUSES FOR SALE

ON ROUTE VALLON, containing dining and drawing rooms, large halls, 4 bedrooms with built in closets and cupboards, 3 tiled bathrooms with latest modern fittings, large veranda and servants' quarters, garden, tennis, etc. Tls. 25,000.

ON ROUTE VALLON, containing drawing room, dining room, three bedrooms, two bathrooms, garden and tennis court. Tls. 16,000.

ON ROUTE VALLON, containing drawing room, dining room, four bedrooms, three baths with modern fittings, large clothes closets, maid's room, servants' quarters, all screened. Garden and tennis court. Tls. 20,000.

ON ROUTE CORNEILLE, containing drawing room, dining room, three bedrooms, two bathrooms with modern fittings, garden and tennis. Tls. 20,000.

LAND FOR SALE

ON ROUTE SAY ZOONG, 2½ mow suitable for foreign residence.

ON RUE LAFAYETTE, 10 mow suitable for one one or more foreign residences.

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At 77 Route Vallon including Light, Water and Quarters for Chauffeurs. Tls. 10 per month.

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One room at 15 Nanking Road.
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15 Nanking Road, 8 large rooms, baths, kitchen, pantry, servants, etc. Tls. 100 per month.

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For the World's Heavyweight Boxing Championship

Fought in Cuba in 1915 before an audience of 34,000 people

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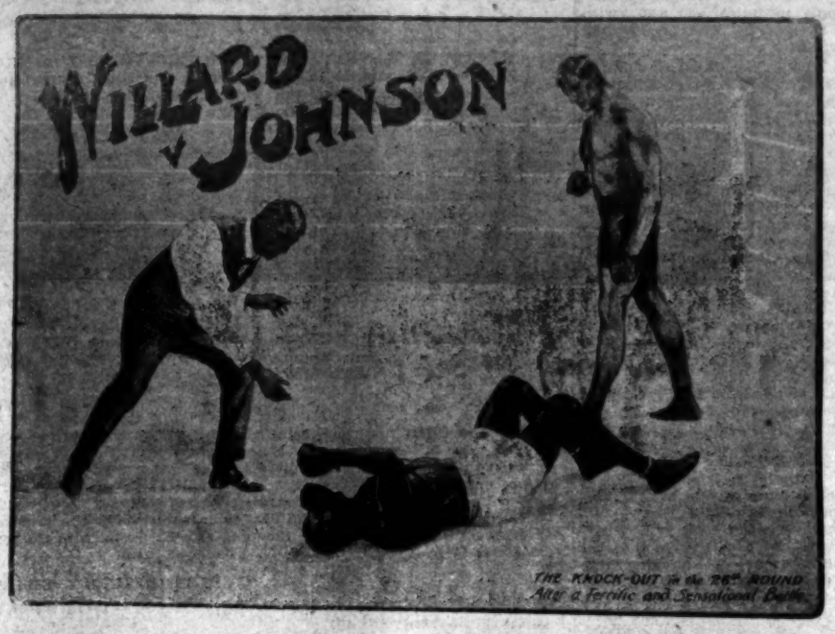

"The Johnson-Willard Fight"

will be shown at the Apollo Theatre

Thursday, Sept. 27th

Prices of Admission

$2.00 and $1.00

ON MONDAY, OCTOBER 1st

WE SHALL PRESENT

"The Mystery of the Double Cross"

"The Mystery of the Double Cross"

FEATURING

LEON BARRY—MOLLY KING.

Leon Barry

15 EPISODES

You have seen no doubt with keen interest the film of "The Shielding Shadow" but "The Mystery of the Double Cross" is a feature film of perils and love. It is an absorbing mystery that will keep you guessing right to the end

30 PARTS

MOLLY KING PATHE' STAR

Who is the Masked Stranger? **Who is the "Girl of the Double Cross"?**

WINTER SEASON 1917

The Management beg to announce the following bookings of the world-famous Pathe "Gold Rooster" films.

Coming Shortly in the Pathe Gold Rooster Film *"THE NEGLECTED WIFE"*

Pearl White (Pathe).

On Friday, Oct. 5th

We Shall Present

"THE KING'S GAME"

"THE KING'S GAME"

FEATURING

Pearl White Sheldon Lewis and George Probert.

Produced by Arnold Daly

A Five Part Film dealing with the adventures of an unusual young Duke, whose father the old grand Duke of Kiev coveted the wife of Count Dardinilis his colonel of Hussars; of the old Grand Duke's plot to get her for himself; of his accidental death at the hands of his cossacks and of the Colonel's escape to America with his little daughter.

A story that will keep you watching the screen from start to fsh ni

On Thursday, Oct. 11th

We Shall Present

"THE LIGHT THAT FAILED"

FEATURING

Robert Edeson. Adapted From The Famous Book By Rudyard Kipling.

Robert Edeson, Pathe Star

Produced by Edward Jose

To Pathe goes the honor of being the first to release a motion picture adapted from a book by Rudyard Kipling. His immortal masterpiece. "The Light that Failed" has been produced by Edward Jose, with Robert Edeson in the leading role.

The Pathe Company is justly proud of the permission to produce it, and Kipling himself wrtoe the subtitles for the production.

Lovers of Kipling Should Not Miss This Picture

BABY MARIE OSBORNE (PATHE).

Coming shortly in the Pathe Gold Rooster Films *"SUNSHINE AND GOLD"* and *"WHEN BABY FORGOT"*

Geraldine O'Brien Featured in "A Woman's Fight" Pathe Gold Rooster Play

Coming Shortly in the Pathe Gold Rooster Film *"A WOMAN'S FIGHT"*

William Courtenay, Pathe Star.

Coming Shortly in the Pathe Gold Rooster Films *"KICK IN"* *"The Hunting of the Hawk"* *'THE RECOIL"*

Pathe Gold Rooster Films Booked for this Season

"The Blind Man's Luck"	*"The Last of the Carnabys"*	*"The Hunting of the Hawk"*
"The On-the-Square Girl"	*"The Cigarette Girl"*	*"Sunsh ne and Gold"*
"The Iron Heart," Etc.	*"The Neglected Wife," Etc.*	*"When Baby Forgot," Etc.*

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GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Oct	1	.. Tacoma and Seattle	Hawaii maru	Jap.	O S.K.
"	9	.. San Francisco	Korea maru	Jap.	Alexander
"	13	.. San Francisco	Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.S.Co
"	13	.. Victoria B.C. & Seattle	Inaba maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
"	18	.. San Francisco	Siberia maru	Jap.	Alexander
"	29	.. Victoria B.C. and Seattle	Yokohama marr	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept	25	5.00* Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Hakusan maru	Jap	N.Y.K.
	27	7.00* Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
	28	3.00 Nagasaki	Penza	Rus.	R.V.F.
	29	7.00* Kobe	Fushimi maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
	29	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Oct	1	.. Kobe	Hirano maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
"	2	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Omi maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
"	4	.. Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
"	6	.. Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Chikuzen maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
"	13	.. Kobe	Inaba maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept	24	London etc.	Iyo maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Oct	11	8.00* Liverpool via ports	Kitano maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept	23	D.L. Swatow & Hongkong	Anhui	Br.	B. & S.
	23	D.L. Swatow	Wenchow	Br.	B. & S.
	24	4.00 Ningpo	Hsin Pekin	Br	B. & S.
	24	4.00 Ningpo	Hsin Ningshae	Chi	N.S.S.Co
	25	D.L. Hongkong & Canton	Sunning	Br	B. & S.
	25	Hongkong	Canada maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
	25	7.00* Hongkong	Inaba maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
	25	4.00 Ningpo	Kiangtsen	Chi	C.M.S.N.Co.
	27	Hongkong	Siberia maru	Jap.	Alexander
	27	D.L. Amoy, H'kong & Canton	Shantung	Br	B. & S.
	30	D.L. Swatow & Hongkong	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
Oct	2	D.L. Hongkong & Canton	Chenan	Br	B. & S.
"	29	.. Manila & Hongkong	Venezuela	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept	23	10.00* Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Shengking	Br	B. & S.
	23	D.L. Wei-hai-wei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Esang	Br.	J. M. & Co
	23	A.M. Chefoo & Newchwang	Toonan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
	24	.. Tsingtao and Dairy	Kobe maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
	25	4.00 Dairy	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
	25	8.00 Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Fengtien	Br	B. & S.
	25	A.M. Chefoo & Tientsin	Hsinkong	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
	23	3.00 Vladivostock	Penza	Rus.	R.V.F.
	29	10.00* Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Shuntien	Br	B. & S.
Oct	2	8.00 Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Tungchow	Br	B. & S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept	23	M.N. Hankow etc.	Kiangyung	Chi	C.M.S.N.Co
	24	M.N. do	Yohyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
	24	M.N. do	Kiangwo	Br.	J. M. & Co
	24	M.N. do	Kianghsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co
	25	M.N. do	Siangyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
	25	M.N. do	Tuckwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
	25	M.N. do	Tatung	Br	B. & S.
	26	M.N. do	Sungkiang	Br.	B. & S.
	26	M.N. do	Tachang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
	26	M.N. do	Kiangtoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
	27	M.N. do	Tatoo maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
	27	M.N. do	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
	27	M.N. do	Tungting	Br	B. & S.
	28	M.N. do	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
	28	M.N. do	Loongwo	Br	J.M. & Co.
	29	M.N. do	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Sept	22 Ningpo	Kiangtsen	2012	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
"	22 Hongkong	Sunning	1570	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
"	22 Tientsin	Esang	1127	Br.	J.M. & Co.	SHW
"	21 Hankow	Kianghsin	2101	Am.	C.M.S.N.Co	KLYW
"	21 Hankow	Yohyang maru	1917	Jap.	N.K.K.	NYKW
"	22 Hankow	Kiangwo	1854	Br.	J.M. & Co	SHW

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Sept	22 Japan	Yawata maru	3562	Jap.	N.Y.K.
"	22 Manila & Hongkong	Colombia	14000	Am.	P.M.S.S.Co.
"	22 Tsingtao	Sanyo maru	426	Jap.	S.M.R.
"	21 Hankow etc.	Nganking	1711	Br.	B. & S.
"	22 Ningpo	Kiangtsen	012	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangyung Captain W. McIlwain, will leave on Sunday, night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Yohyang Maru Capt. Y. Ikeda, will be despatched from pootung N.K.K. wharf on Monday, Sept. 24, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha. No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Kiangwo, tons 2,174 Capt. Bennett, will leave on Monday, September 24, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. No. 240.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kianghsin Captain J. R. Milligan, will leave on Monday, night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Tuckwo, tons 3,770 Captain Philip, will leave on Tuesday, September 25, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. No. 240.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tatung Capt. Williams, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, Sept. 25, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents Frenceh Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Siangyang M. Capt. J. A. Scott, will be despatched from N.Y.K. wharf on Wednesday, September 26, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha. No 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sungkiang, Capt. H. Trowbridge, will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, Sept. 26, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Tungting Capt. Wavell, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, Sept. 27, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Chungking Capt Monkman, will leave on Friday, Sept. 28, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Poyang, Capt. Carnaghan will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, Sept. 29, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Southern Ports

SWATOW and HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Anhui, Capt. Eedy, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Sunday, Sept. 23, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Wenchow Capt. A. McDowell will leave on Sunday, Sept. 23, at daylight. For Freight or passage apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents Tel. No. 77.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Hsin Peking, Capt. A. Scott, R.N.R. will leave from the French Bund on Monday, September 24, at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sunning Captain W. L. Jones will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, Sept. 25, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Canada Maru, Captain T. Suruga, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on September 25 at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the customs jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha. No 4, The Bund Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shantung Capt. Meathrel, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, Sept. 27, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW and HONGKONG.—The China Navigations Co.'s Str. Yingchow, Captain J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Sunday, Sept. 30, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents Freight Tel. No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—China Navigation Co.'s Str. Chenan, Capt. P. H. Cowan, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, October 2, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents Feight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The Str. Kohoku Maru, Captain M. Oyama, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on October 2, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

For Northern Ports

CHEFOO and NEWCHWANG.—The Str. Toonan, Capt. C. Taylor, will leave on Sunday, morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.SN. Co.

CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The Str. Hsinkong, Captain J. Halkett, will leave on Tuesday, morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Fengtien, Capt. Harris, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, Sept. 25, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shuntien Capt. Northcombe will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, Sept. 29, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents French Bund. light. For Freight or Passape apply Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Tungchow, Capt. M-Intosh, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, October 2, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TIENTSIN, DAIREN and TSINGTAO.—The Str. Keelung M. Capt. T. Kamiashi, will be despatched from the Co.'s Pootung wharf on Oct. 4, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

For Foreign Ports

TACOMA & SEATTLE, CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.—The Str. Hawaii Maru, Capt. J. Kanao, will be despatched from on Monday, October 1, at ——— Through Bills of Lading are granted for American Ports and overland points connecting with the chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co. at seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The tender will leave the customs Jetty for conveyance of passengers and mails to the steamer, at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

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Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday.

For TIENTSIN and PEKING via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

For NINGPO:—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 p.m. The above steamers are installed with Electric Light throughout, with Steam Heaters in the State Rooms and Dining Saloon, and are otherwise completely fitted for the comfort and convenience of passengers.
For further particulars regarding passage money, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE," obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car Express Train Co., or from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, Foochow Road.

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S.S. "Venezuela"	Nov. 10, 1917
S.S. "Ecuador"	Dec. 7, 1917

SAILINGS FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

S.S. "Colombia"	Sept. 22, 1917
S.S. "Venezuela"	Oct. 20, 1917
S.S. "Ecuador"	Nov. 17, 1917
S.S. "Colombia"	Dec. 15, 1917

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		arr.	leave.
"HAWAII MARU"	....(18,000 tons) Capt. J. Kanao,	Sept. 30,	Oct. 1

(For Hongkong)

		arr.	leave.
"CANADA MARU"	....(12,000 tons) Capt. T. Suraga,	Sept. 24,	25

CHINA COASTING LINE

For Tsingtau, Tientsin and Dairen

		arr.	leave.
"KEELUNG MARU"	(1,569 tons) Capt. T. Kamiashi,	Oct. 2,	4

For Foochow, Keelung and Takao

		arr.	leave.
"KOHOKU MARU"	..(1,569 tons) Capt. M. Oyama,	Sept. 30,	Oct. 2

The Company also run numerous steamers from Japan to South America, Australia, India, China, Korea, Vladivostock, and also between the Principal Ports in Japan.

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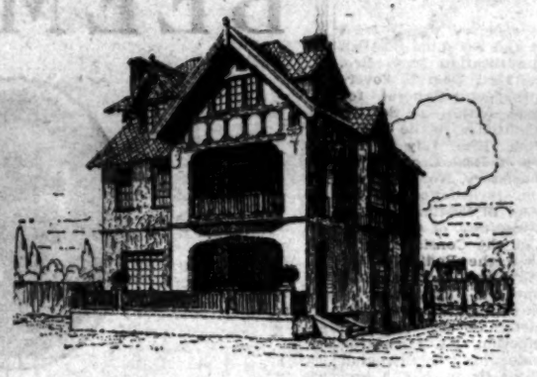

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High Masonic Rites Mark Funeral Of Mr. G. A. Derby

Masons of all orders and ranks assembled in force, yesterday, to show their respect for the late Brother George Alonzo Derby, 32nd Degree, K.C.C.H., whose death in Dairen was chronicled recently. The body was cremated in Dairen and the ashes were interred yesterday afternoon at the Pahsienjao Cemetery, the funeral service being the beautiful and impressive order of the Scottish Rite.

It was conducted by the officers of Shanghai Chapter Rose Croix, No. 3. Brother W. W. Stevens, Wise Master, officiated, assisted by Brothers Inch, Watson, Upton, Armstrong and Wood.

A guard of honor, consisting of fourteen brethren in regalia and commanded by Brother Norman Tandberg, escorted the remains to the grave and, with the officiating officers, paid the last Masonic honors to the departed Brother.

The chapel was filled with friends and Brethren representing every Masonic body and every Constitution in Shanghai. There were also present American Consul-General Sammons, District Attorney Holcomb of the United States Court for China and Mr. T. R. Jernigan. The floral offerings bore eloquent testimony to the esteem in which Brother Derby was held by the Craft.

Through the courtesy of Dr. J. R. Hykes, it is now possible to give more detailed particulars of Mr. Derby's death and his career in Masonry. He died at Dairen, on September 6, of uraemia.

Brother Derby left here, apparently in his usual health, August 27, to take up his work in Manchuria. He had long been suffering from albuminaria and latterly was not so careful in the matter of diet as he should have been. He took cold on the steamer and, when he arrived in Dairen, his condition was such as to cause grave anxiety.

He grew rapidly worse and soon became delirious and unconscious and passed away at 7.30 on the morning of Thursday, September 6. He was lovingly and tenderly cared for by Brothers Ivor J. Thomas and Dr. W. B. Scranton, both Masters of the S. J., U. S. A.

Brother Derby was born January 19, 1860, at Spring Creek, Warren Co., Pa. He graduated from the High School at Jamestown, N.Y., in 1879 and, after two years in the University of Michigan, entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore, Md. and received the degree of M.D. in 1884.

He followed his profession for a while in the United States, but was seized with the wanderlust and so took to the sea for about nine years, being at one time Master of a sailing vessel. His love of adventure was such that, for a number of years, he was engaged in whaling and sealhunting in the North Pacific.

He had lived in Japan and China since 1893 and, for many years, he was Marshal of the United States Consulate in Shanghai. He was afterwards engaged throughout Asia and the East Indies as a commercial traveller, in which business he was employed at the time of his death. He leaves two sons to mourn his death.

Brother Derby was raised in Oberlin Lodge, No. 380, Oberlin, Ohio, in 1882. He affiliated with Ancient Landmark Lodge (Massachusetts Constitution), Shanghai, March 2, 1867 and was its Master in 1899-1900. He was a Charter Member of Sinim Lodge (Mass. Con.), Shanghai and was one of the founders of Lodge Saltoun, No. 936 (Scotland Constitution), Shanghai. From 1905-1909 he was Deputy District Grand Master for the China Masonic District under the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts.

He was exalted in 1897 in Keystone Royal Arch Chapter, Shanghai, under the General Grand Chapter of the U.S.A. and was High Priest of the Chapter in 1901. He received the Supplemental Degrees, Royal Ark Mariner, etc., in the Rising Sun Royal Arch Chapter, No. 129 (Scotland Constitution).

He received the degrees of the Royal Order of Scotland in the Prov. G.L. for China and the Degrees of Royal and Select Master, in Jamestown Council No. 32, N.Y., in 1902. He was knighted K.T. and K.M. in Victoria Preceptory and Priory (England and Wales), in 1898 and served as Preceptor and Prior for 1915, in the Shanghai Preceptory and Priory.

In 1893, he received the Degrees of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, by communication from Bro. J. R. Hayden, 33rd Degree, Sovereign Grand Inspector-General for Washington and Idaho, at Seattle. In 1899, he affiliated with the Bodies of the Scottish Rite, Lily of the Valley Chapter of Rose Croix, No. 3 and Shiloh Consistory, No. 3, Shanghai, under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Council of Scotland and in 1901 he was Wise Sov. of the Chapter and S.W. of the Consistory.

In 1901, when the Bodies of the Rite were organised in Shanghai, under the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States, he was the first Venerable Master of the Yangtsze Lodge of Perfection, No. 1 and the first Wise Master of the Shanghai Chapter of Rose Croix, No. 2 and served for two years in both offices. He was Preceptor of Cathay Council of Kadosh, No. 3, from 1903 to 1905 and V.M.K. of Orient Consistory No. 1 from 1905 to 1907. At the Session of the Supreme Council in 1915, he received the rank and dignity of K.C.C.H. He was constituted a N.M.S. in Ismalia Temple, Buffalo, N.Y., in 1902.

Bro. Derby had always been a most enthusiastic Mason and worked hard to advance the interests of every body with which he was connected.

GERMANS PREPARE FOR BIG TRADE WAR

All The Great Dyemakers Consolidated For Battle To Regain Lost Commerce

It is well known to American business men, as well as to business men in all the allied countries, that in Germany now, hard pressed as the Fatherland is in its "ring of steel," the big men in commerce and industry are going steadily ahead with their plans and strategic combinations for the "war after the war," for the desperate struggle to reconquer Germany's lost position in the markets of the world, which will begin the day peace is signed. One of the most interesting and important industries, to Americans, of which this is true is the Germany dyestuff industry, which before the war practically controlled the markets of the world, which say its immense foreign trade (amounting to $214,000,000 a year) wiped out in a day by the war, but which immediately after the war will enter the field as a formidable competitor of the infant American dyestuff industry, not only abroad but here at home.

In a report made public by the U.S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Consul William C. Teichmann tells in detail of the new organisation of German dye manufacturers, with which they are already completing their plans, and through which they hope to regain their oldtime supremacy as soon as peace gives them their opportunity. The report is an illuminating study of German organising genius and business methods.

In the Fall of 1915 the heads of the seven great German dye companies, the Hoechster Farbwerke, the Badische Anilin & Sodafabrik, Bayer of Leverkusen, Leopold Cassella & Co. of Frankfurt, the Aktiengesellschaft fuer Anilinfabrikation of Berlin and Treptow, the Chemische Fabrik Griesheim, and the Chemische Fabrik formals Weiler ter Meer, met in conference and formed an ironbound agreement running for fifty years from January 1, 1916, when it went formally into effect.

This agreement placed the foreign business of these seven great companies, with a joint capital of well over $30,000,000, in the hands of a pool. Each of the members was pledged to maintain uniform prices, wage scales and hours of labor, uniform standards of production, and, in fact, to work with the others as members of one company. The agreement provided for the division of foreign business pro rata, and risks and profits likewise, profits being divided upon a scale agreed upon.

The manner in which this was accomplished is one of the most interesting parts of the story. Several of the big companies had highly profitable sidelines, aside from their dyestuff business; for example, the Hoechster Farbwerke manufactures calcium carbide in large quantities, and the Badische Anilin & Sodafabrik produces synthetic ammonia from atmospheric nitrogen. It was decided, after some debate, that these side-lines should be temporarily left out of consideration, but the companies engaged must keep careful accounting and settle with the others on a scale of profits to be determined after a certain experimental period.

The agreement for pro rata distribution of profits of the dyestuff combine proper was based upon an earlier pool formed by the Badische Anilin, Bayer and Treptow companies, in which the first two took 43 per cent each and Treptow 14 per cent. In order to scale the precentages in the larger combine, the Hoechster concern was allowed to increase its capitalisation by $952,000, by a new stock issue, and this new stock was turned over to Leopold Cassella & Co., the youngest and fastest-growing of the companies, as equivalent for the surrender by Cassella to Hoechster of one-third of the percentage of profits of the combine allotted to Cassella on the basis of its showing of business done, or 5 per cent of the total, reducing Cassella's share from 15 to 10 per cent.

Meanwhile an eighth big dye concern, Kalle & Co., had been absorbed by the Hoechster Company, which thus also acquired the percentage share formerly allotted to that concern. Hoechster, Badische Anilin and Bayer will each receive the same percentage, 24.82 of the total for the first two years, and 25.02 thereafter; Cassella gets 10 and the other three smaller companies divide the remainder. These seven companies control practically the entire German dye industry, the only companies left out of the combine being those so small they were not thought worth taking in.

It must not be thought, moreover, that the total cessation of their export trade has so damaged the position of the companies forming the combine as to neutralise the power which, when united, they will control after the war, or to diminish the peril their combination means to American dye manufacturers, struggling to build up a new industry. Consul Teichmann shows that all these companies have practically made up for the loss of their foreign trade by the immense business they have done in contracts for army and hospital supplies, drugs and disinfectants, &c., for Germany and her allies. The Badische Anilin & Sodafabrik, in particular, has practically been able to subsist on its nitrogenfixation plant alone because of the great demand for nitrates in explosive manufacture. Moreover, all the companies have been taken care of by the German Government and scientifically groomed for the dash to recover their foreign markets.

LABOR UNREST IN ENGLAND

London, August 15, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.—Necessity of prompt, frank dealing with grievances of workingmen if widespread unrest is to be allayed is emphasised by commissions appointed to investigate industrial unrest in Great Britain. The Northeastern Area Commissioners declare that the Government should undertake the full control of milk and all necessary foodstuffs, and of coal, and provide for delivery of the goods. Liquor restrictions are regarded as a "source of a considerable loss of social temper."

The Yorkshire and Midland Commissioners give instances of the disparity in wages and report that "unskilled workers in some factories earn $50 to $90 weekly and could earn more, but are afraid to do so." The London report says there is a danger that unless the workpeople can be effectively represented in shop negotiations a large section of shop stewards will make common cause with the revolutionary group.

"The unrest is real, widespread and in some directions extreme," say the London commission. "We are at this moment within sight of a possible social unheaval, or at least extensive and manifold strikes. No tinkering will meet the requirements of the situation. It is necessary to secure the workingman a fair share of the product of his labor and a just participation in the establishment of the conditions of the industry. The workmen consider they should be dealt with as men."

Siccawei Weather Report

21.—Fine and warmer weather. The barometers have still risen on the continent. The autumn monsoon prevails along the whole Coast.

22.—Fine weather with heavy dew, dense mist or low fog at sunrise. Barometer falling with N.E. breezes.

Saturday, September 22, 1917.

WEATHER	4 a.m.	9 a.m.
Bar. at Centg., mm...	761.54	762.06
Bar. at Centg., inches.	29.98	30.00
Variation mm for 24h	-1.91	-2.42
Variation mm for 12h	-1.25	-1.50
Wind—Direction	NNE	ENE
Wind—Kilom per hour	12	15
Wind—Miles	7.5	9.3
Temperature—Gen ...	17°5	26°2
Temperature—Far ...	63.5	79.2
Humidity: co	98	73
Nebulosity 5-10	1	7
Rainfall mm.....	—	—
Rainfall inches	—	—

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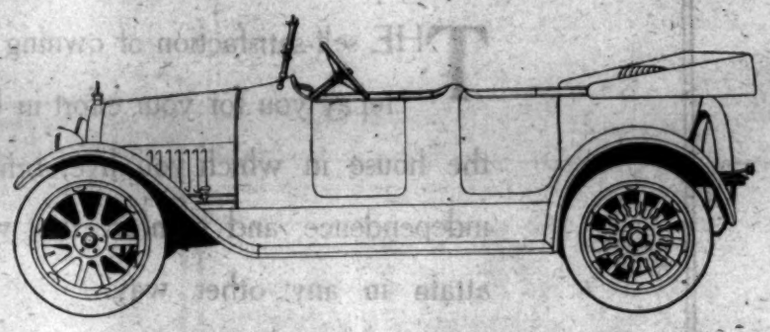

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Smart designs for street wear, dressy novelties for morning wear, simple, stylish yet distinctive models are all being featured in our Nanking Road Boots Window this week. Despite the high cost of leather we are enabled to offer you an attractive price in view of the high exchange.

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Ladies' light weight lace boot. with Black cloth leg, as sketch. Patent vamp, light sole and Louis heel.

Queen Quality **$10.50** pair

"Queen" Quality

Ladies' patent kid lace boot, no cap and dull kid vamp, Louis heel of medium height. Smart in appearance and perfect in fitting. Stocked in C., D. and E. fittings.

Queen Quality **$10.50** pair

"QUEEN" QUALITY. Black glace Gibson lace shoe, flexible sole and Cuban heel. One of the most popular styles that has ever been designed.

Queen Quality

Price **$10.50** pair

"QUEEN" QUALITY. This perfect fitting pump, in Black satin is correct in design. A pleasure to wear, and in style now

Queen Quality

Price **$10.50** pair

The "Banker"

Gent's Tan calf walking boot, with good medium toe, specially recommended for its good fitting. Stocked in sizes and half sizes.

Price **$10.50** pair

Style 17

This stylish boot, in Black glace kid, with medium weight sole and round toe, provides an unusual amount of comfort; fitting the foot firmly and snugly.

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REGAL—THE BOOT FOR YOU

The "Bristol"

Gent's Tan willow blucher boot, round toe, medium weight sole and good walking heel.

Price **$10.50** pair

The "Belmont."

A stylish boot in Black box calf, suitable for hard wear. It has a round toe and good walking heel.

Price **$10.50** pair

QUEEN QUALITY—The Model of The Moment

"Queen" Quality

A 14-button boot, with cloth leg and light weight sole.

Queen Quality

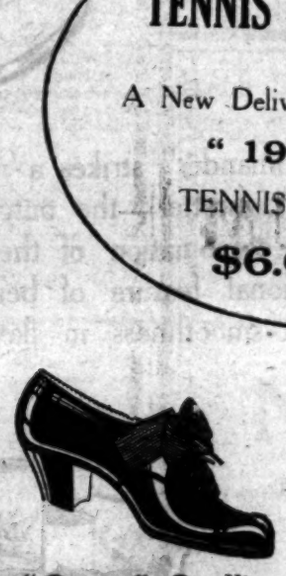
Price **$10.50** pair

"Queen" Quality

A smart 14-button boot, made in the latest style, with light weight sole of well tanned leather, dull calf top and Cuban heel.

Queen Quality

Price **$10.50** pair



"Queen" Quality

Patent calf blucher oxford, with medium sole and cuban heel. Smart in appearance and perfect in fitting.

Queen Quality

Price **$12.50** per pair

"Queen" Quality

Ladies four button shoe, with Black cloth top and calf patent vamp.

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REGAL—THE BOOT OF QUALITY

The 'Briton"

Black glace kid lace boot in the blucher style. An ideal boot for ease and comfort.

Price **$10.50** pair

Style 18

A perfect fitting Regal, in Tan willow calf with stout sole of solid leather, A fine boot for hard wear.

Price **$10,50** pair

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Ladies' Black glace walking shoe with patent cap, sole of medium weight and medium toe. Stocked in sizes and half sizes.

Queen Quality **$10.50** pair

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Black glace kid lace shoe, flexible sole and low heel, perfect fit and comfort in wear.

Queen Quality **$10.50** pair

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A perfect-fitting button boot in the new soap kid leather, as model; no cap. Medium weight sole of the finest quality, with patent leather pump and cuban heel. Smart in appearance and perfect in fit. Stocked in C., D. and E. fittings.

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"Queen" Quality

A perfect fitting pump, in patent leather, with the new vamp, flexible sole and Cuban heel. Stocked in C, D. and E. fittings. Queen Quality

Price **$10.50** per pair

REGAL—THE SHOE FOR COMFORT

The "Apollo"

Tan calf lace boot, as sketch, with smart toe and light weight sole of the finest quality.

Price **$10.50** pair

The "Gotham"

In Black calf, stout sole, round toe and low heel.

Price **$10.50** pair

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Japanese Press Comment On Topics Of The Day

Japan's Help To Russia Should Be Conditioned By Establishment Of Constitution And Government, Says Kokumin

The Kokumin wants to know what is meant by rescuing Russia. The editor reviews the Russian political situation and says the recent developments show that it is very serious, whichever may win, Kerenski or Kornilov. He comments on what other Japanese say as to Kornilov, that the Russian general may be compared with General Chang Hsun in China as far as his position is concerned, and he says that even if that may be a correct opinion of Kornilov, if so many different factions should develop in Russia as to render it impossible to concentrate the forces in that country, Russia will be thrown into a condition of chaos similar to that of Mexico after Diaz left the rulership. The editor then comments on the latest news from America that Japan and America may co-operate in rescuing Russia, and says:

"We do not clearly know what is meant by that proposition of rescuing Russia. Japan and America are doing all they can to assist Russia. But the two nations are assisting Russia, because they are fighting against their common enemies, Germany and Austria. Their help to Russia should be conditioned by the establishment of a constitution and of a form of government for Russia. The two helpers will not interfere with domestic affairs of Russia to participate in the internal complications of that country."

The Russian Debacle

The Chugwai Shogyo also comments on the Russian civil war situation and says that it is a regrettable state of affairs even from the point of view of the Entente Powers. The editor, apparently writing his editorial before the news of collapse of Kornilov, says further that how the situation will develop cannot be told. But however it may develop, it will not at once affect the war situation. He points out the mistake of many observers who say that Russia is hopeless although such observation is not unnatural, he says. Premier Kerenski is doing all he can to bring order back to the country. General Kornilov is only impatient with M. Kerenski. No matter how serious the civil strife may become, Russia will not make a separate peace with Germany. That there are circumstances which will prevent Russia from making a separate peace with Russia has been demonstrated by us from time to time before.

Besides, the Entente Powers are now giving all the assistance in their power to Russia. Viscount Ishii is reported to have made an agreement with Mr. Lansing as to the co-operation between the two nations in rescuing Russia by expediting transportation of war materials and manufacturing them. If the Entente Powers should address themselves with more vigor to the task of helping out Russia, she will not abandon the war and make a separate peace with Germany. Rescue of Russia by the Entente Powers is indeed a most urgent necessity."

Japan's Sphere Of War

The Yorodzu enlarges upon the enlargement of the sphere of war and also upon the political and economic effects of it upon Japan, and says, that the American wartime economic policy which was announced has given a blow to Japan. But the effects of the war will be felt worse from now on, especially as the situation in Russia is frightful. What will be the issue of the struggle between Kerenski and Kornilov cannot be foretold. It may bring about further revolutionary conditions in that country. The Entente Powers will not be able to leave Russia to rot. What will be the kind of assistance that they will give to Russia cannot be learned as yet. Will it be a Japanese expedition to Russia? Or will it be something else? Whatever the form, Japan's share in the war will become greater the editor observes. Japan will not shirk her duty to assist Russia. But she must make all the preparations necessary to meet eventualities.

U. S. Economic Policy

As for the economic policy of America, various commissions have been appointed to investigate it. The Japanese Government is pretending to be optimistic. But the editor knows the truth, he thinks, for he says that the American policy was not directed against Germany, but against Japan. The editor further suspects that America is going to extend her power in China at this opportune time. Or she suspects that America is going to put the anti-Japanese ideas into execution at this time.

At any rate, the editor thinks that the American policy is very disadvantageous to Japan's finance and economy. "We cannot see that America has good will toward Japan in this matter. It is a mistake to think that the solution of the problem will be an easy thing. It will be too late to take steps to remedy after the American policy shall have become altogether clear to us."

FORCES AMERICANS TO SERVE GERMANY

Berlin Government Has Sent United States Citizens Into Army, Says Report

Copenhagen, August 14.—An American of German birth who was permitted to leave Germany recently, says that the military authorities there are commencing to take American citizens, long resident in Germany, for military service, on the grounds that they have forfeited their American citizenship and are now denationalised. Even native-born Americans, he says, have in some instances been put into the army, but the military duty usually applies to naturalised citizens of German origin.

The procedure of the military authorities against the so-caled Stateless individuals repeatedly has been the subject of interpellations in the Reichstag, usually in the case of Belgian residents in Germany, but the authorities refuse to change their attitude.

The Americans, a number of whom have protested to the Spanish Embassy, it is believed here, have little hope of escaping service.

SIAM STICKS TO BEER

Country Imports Its Malted Liquors From Europe

Though Siam is in the war that kingdom has yet failed to follow the wave of prohibition that is current in the other allied countries. True, as Vice Consul Carl C. Hansen points out in a recent report, there are no breweries in Siam, but considerable beer is imported from abroad—formerly from Germany, but now principally from Denmark and Great Britain:

A year's flow of malted liquors into Siam is as follows:

	Gallons.
United Kingdom	33,629
British dependencies	13,335
Denmark	77,942
Holland	10,250
Netherland India	11,762
China	5,797
Japan	2,010
Other countries	1,138
Total	115,873

Up to recent years comparatively little beer was sold in Siam, but the foreign brewers through consistent advertising in the Bangkok papers are building up a profitable trade.

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Germans Will Be Freed By Ideas Of Russian Revolution

More Than Greatest Conceivable Military Defeats The Influence Of Radical Russia Will Undermine Kaiser

This suggestive article is the latest in the series which Norman Hapgood is writing from Europe for the New York Evening Post.

The western world realises the influence of Germany upon Russia much better than it realises the influence of Russia upon Germany. German intrigue under the old regime has been pretty thoroughly exposed by the revolution. German intrigue in the revolutionary army has been brought to light by recent developments. But the corresponding effect of Russian revolutionary thought upon the German people, especially the working classes of the cities, has been so carefully suppressed by military censorship that its extent is not appreciated in America or even in France and England.

The liberalisation of Germany is inevitable within a few decades. Such a freeing of Teutonic people from the ideals of monarchy will be found to be due more to be influence of the Russian revolution than it will to the outcome of the war, no matter how thoroughly the German autocracy is beaten.

Means A New Europe

The present troubles of Russia in adjusting herself to the new freedom do not lessen the influence of Russian ideas on the working classes of all European countries, Germany, Austria, England, and Spain. The Russian revolution means a profound change throughout the world after the war. Whether that change will be in the direction of Socialism in the strictest or Marxian sense of the word it is impossible to tell as yet, but that the change will be profound there is no question. What the Russian revolution means is not merely a new Russia, but a new Europe and a new world.

In politics the Germans have the same equality in spite of the fact that their lack of understanding of democratic sentiments has led them into many errors. We on our side make ours also through failing to appreciate clearly German point of view. For example, we assume constantly that time makes in our favor regarding the outcome of the war. The Germans do not think that way altogether, although they admit certain big elements working against them. They believe that if the war continues long enough Holland will suffer so much that she will be forced into belligerency on the side of Germany. If she comes in they believe Sweden will come in, and that after that Denmark cannot stay out. I do not say how plausible this is, but it is something that ought at least to be understood by our side as filling a large part in the guesswork of the Germans regarding the future.

The influence of the German Socialists on the Russians is subtler than generally believed, but then so is the political German influence on Russia. Take, for example, the men who have been in the foreground as representing pro-Germanism in the old Russian Government. One of them, Sukhomlinoff, was apparently actually mercenary. His wife was very extravagant and he yielded to the pressure for money during the time that he was Minister of War. That at least is the opinion in the best-informed circles among conservative Russians.

Old Russian Leaders

Protopopoff can probably also be called a traitor, but along lines of personal ambition, he seeing himself as a dictator in the strong regime growing out of the need of quelling the disorders which he encouraged. Sturmer, however, was an entirely different story, as the Russians seemed to understand, since they are treating him more leniently. His fault was well-meaning vanity mixed with stupidity. The German agents explained to him the dangers that threatened the Tsar and the whole Imperial regime, and the methods of preventing the storm from a destructive breaking. Sturmer fell in with their plans, not because his sympathies were with Germany, but because he saw himself as the savior of the Russia that he cared about.

One kind of German adroitness must be particularly antipathetic to the Russian spiritual make-up, when Russia as a whole realises it and the importance of it on national character. President Wilson has spoken strongly about the habit of Germany of carrying on the most deceptive kind of secret-service work in peace times without any restriction from ideas of honor that prevail in other countries. The following statement might sound rather dramatic, but I know it to be true:

Before the war one of the regular methods of the Germans in obtaining secret agents in France was to find out what French officers were in trouble through various kinds of dissipation. A venerable, innocent-looking gentleman would make acquaintance with a young officer and offer him help in such a tactful way that it was not refused. He would bide his time before taking a receipt, not seeming to want one, and usually succeeded in creating the impression that the receipt was forced upon him which would keep the man at the height of his perplexity, and avoid accepting payments as long as possible, and when the officer finally insisted, he would inform him that the receipt had been written on a kind of paper belonging to the German War Office, so treated chemically that he had actually signed an agreement to furnish information to the Germans. The German agent then offered him the choice between going into that work, on the one hand, and being exposed before the French General Staff, on the other.

Forged Diplomat's Name

I also know personally of a case in which a high-up German diplomatic official acquired a very intimate friendship with a diplomatic official of a friendly nation, and then forged his name in order to get information out of his Government.

If Germans, as a whole, have been taught to think in a way different from those modes of thinking that prevail in the Western democracies, even the German Socialists have not been able to escape altogether the influence of this prevailing thought. To what extent it influences them and blinds them to what seems spiritual truth to us, it is almost impossible to know. It is because every time that the German Socialist views on the settlement have been put definitely in the light, the gainers have been the Allies and the world at large that I have been persistently in favor of allowing a conference at Stockholm or elsewhere.

Echoes from Russia have undoubtedly had a streng part in shaking up Spain. Some of the arguments in the Radical newspapers might have been written in Russia. In the more moderate liberal papers, however, there is a strong realisation that to upset things with ethical aphorisms, without having any constructive efficiency and well-guided energy to apply these principles to is not going to help Spain. German ideas of industrial efficiency and the rights of labor have more genuine influence than the idealism from Russia, which in Spain has been largely gesture.

Although it is necessary to remember that Spain has rather obscure military and political questions to deal with, it is also true that the deepest problem she has is economic, and she is approaching this economic problem seriously for the first time under modern conditions. She approaches it in a period when the two ideas of technical industrial efficiency on the one hand and the demand for freedom and idealism on the other are raging through the world. In Spanish papers of the day, just as in Russian papers, one sometimes sees the rather pathetic plea not to rush into German or British or American industrialism without planning ahead to keep it free from some of the evils that have become associated with it.

Representation By Trades

This is the effort I spoke of at length in writing up Ireland and the desire of some of the best Irish thinkers to have a second chamber in which not mere numbers, but trades should be the basis of representation. In passing I may say here that there is an intellectual movement of the same kind for the industrial rejuvenation of France through a Chamber of Deputies in which industry is better represented, but I shall leave that subject to go into fully in an article especially confined to after-the-war industrial problems in France.

As to Socialism in Russia, it is hopelessly misunderstood outside. One of the French newspapers classified Chernoff among those who have no interest in the military successes of Russia and Cheidze as having the same point of view as Lenine.

The one Russian leader who seems really understood is Kerenski, as he has been so much more written up in the foreign papers. Even about him, however, the Russian papers give hundreds of picturesque passages that do not become printed elsewhere that help to picture the man and his methods. For example, in one speech, he challenged anybody in the crowd who believed in fraternising with the enemy to get up and defend his position. Nobody arose. There were yells of derision. Finally one man got up, a Socialist, and said he had no trust in Government by the bourgeoisie. More yells. The crowd asked him what danger he had ever met for the country; what was his occupation in the army. He said he was a wireless telegrapher. Whereupon there was great hilarity.

Kerenski then went on with a powerful discourse about the relation of discipline and responsibility to freedom. He seems always to come out on top in his exchanges with the crowd, and I imagine Russia is being educated more rapidly than we know. Comic aspects of the new ideas running over Russia are furnished in plenty by the Russian newspapers. For example, a man puts in an advertisement for the return of watches stolen from his jewelry shop, and he begins it with the address: "Comrades."

An illustration of the Russian idea of liberty when it is not sufficiently balanced was given by the complaint of a Russian, who had just returned from France and England. "There is no real liberty in the so-called Western democracies," he said. "They would not even let me sing at night in the hotels when wanted to."

The only idea that the Socialists have put forth that is very concrete and immediate is the demand for international free trade after the war. If they have strength enough to force this point it will be one of the most interesting aspects of the peace conference.

As the Entente cause has gained so much through what has come out of the Stockholm Conferences, it ought to be clear by now why the Russian Government insisted on some outlet for the Socialist ideas. Few things have helped the Entente more than the publication of the terms of the German majority Socialists, saying, in effect, that Germany and Austria should allow subject nationalities to indulge in their own language, and that England should give up altogether Ireland, Egypt, and India, no remarks being made about the nationalities subject to Turkey.

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ENLIST PAINTERS TO FOOL THE GERMANS

Washington, August 20.—The war department has asked for the enlistment of scene painters, sign painters and stage carpenters in a "camouflage" unit for service at the front.

DISEASES RAVAGE BIG GERMAN CITIES

Epidemics Of Typhoid And Dysentery Attributed To Lack Of Food

London, August 25.—Reports in Berlin newspapers received here show better than had been understood that depression in Germany in regard to the war and its outcome has been intensified by a fearful epidemic of typhoid fever, dysentery and other complaints attributable to insufficient and bad food, which is breaking out in all parts of the empire.

It is no longer possible to conceal this despite the utmost efforts of the government. Basle and Zurich, in Switzerland, report that full confirmation has been received of a serious outbreak of typhoid and dysentery in numerous German cities, particularly Cologne, Karlsruhe, Mannheim and Mulhouse, where these diseases have become epidemic, children and underfed adults being the first and most numerous victims.

In Mulhouse the epidemic threatened to develop a panic. Deaths were so numerous that wagons were used to make the rounds nightly and gather the dead under cover of darkness to prevent the people learning how grave the situation was.

These developments are influencing German opinion more than military factors, even in the Westphalian industrial centers, where war work is centered, and the greatest effort has been made to provide food and other necessaries.

Conditions there are so bad that labor is in constant turmoil, and the people are greatly disappointed because for a long time they have been held up by promises that England surely would be starved and compelled to make peace by August.

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The China Press

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR EXCEPT ON MONDAYS AND HOLIDAY

CHINA PRESS Incorporated, Delaware, Publishers

DEATH

LATIMER: On Sept. 19, 1917, George Adams, son of Rev. and Mrs. James V. Latimer, American Baptist Mission, Huchow, age 2 months, 20 days. Burial on Mohkanshan. 15209

Preparedness In Training Children

By Ella Frances Lynch

(Founder of the National League of Teacher Mothers, Author of "Educating the Child at Home")

In the nation-wide movement for national preparedness, to speed up ammunition factories, to drill men in accordance with the manual of arms, to raise money for the Red Cross, are mere incidentals. To do these things is to begin the work at the top instead of at the bottom.

America's great need is for a peace army of industrious boys and girls, trained to be loyal and upright, prompt and precise; trained to accountability of property and accountability of time; ambitious for advancement; faithful in the discharge of responsibilities; each and every one so disciplined that he subordinates his will to that of his superiors without surrendering self-respect or individual rights.

Happily, a vast training camp, fully equipped, is available. It embraces the homes and the public schools of 20,000,000 young recruits. The home is the true foundation of the State. Home discipline, home unity, home efficiency must prepare the way and train the individual for national discipline, national unity and efficiency under a democratic Government.

True democracy demands discipline. Democracy without respect for Government is impossible. As things now are, the present generation reveals an unmistakable weakening of the forces that make for solid usefulness, sturdy patriotism, and good citizenship. The old firm and healthy discipline has gone by the board. Children no longer "toe the mark," either literally or figuratively; they do not submit willingly to authority; they do not respect the rights and property of their neighbor; they do not take pride in "thoroughness"; they do not yield to the judgment of their elders.

We see overgrown boys kept by law in the primary school because they have not answered certain questions, which they will never be able to answer and whose correct answering would make no earthly difference to any one. Such a 17-year-old in a child's patent desk keeps back the tractable pupils, loses his own chance of a grip on life's work, is an eyesore and an abomination to the conscientious teacher, and becomes a drone in the great human beehive. Compelling a boy to hump over a schoolbook when he should be at work is making an undesirable citizen of him and certainly does not make him a recruit fit for a modern army.

So much for the school. Now does the home inculcate discipline of any kind in the future citizen soldier? Hardly. The home is all too often at cross-purposes with the school. We even have the sorry spectacle of school strikes, countenanced, even instigated, by the parents. Parental overindulgence produces flabbiness of body, mind, and spirit. Lawlessness, disrespect for the flag and for all Government, fertilisation for the seeds of I. W. W. propaganda, are the result.

Things are bad enough now. But they will not grow worse. America has put on her thinking-cap.

The qualities of a good soldier are identically the qualities that make for success in all walks of life, the highest as well as the lowliest, soldiering not excluded. Was not Cincinnatus plowing his field when Rome called him to lead her armies? And did he not return a peaceful citizen to his plow after freeing Rome from her enemies? The old-fashioned habits of obedience, promptness, self-control, self-reliance, orderliness, patience, and humility are virtues by which the world still estimates the value of a man. Discipline must become a habit under which we do not chafe, a second nature which makes us feel at ease and happy.

To establish the habits of obedience, self-control, orderliness, and self-reliance are required work, time and compulsion, the latter being an essential factor. In the home, long before school days begin, the right seeds must be planted. Then comes the combined work of home and school, teaching regard for law and unquestioning obedience to law for no other reason than that it is the law.

Obedience is an acquired habit. It is not developed in a day or a month. It does not sprout of its own accord. Parents who coax and bribe their children to obey are weakening and undermining the foundations of our liberties.

Children must be trained

To do exactly as they are told.
To practice self-denial.
To work without wasting effort.
To respond instantly to a command.
To adapt themselves to actual conditions.

Furthermore they must learn

To walk properly.
To stand at attention when talking to their elders.
To look the speaker in the eye.
To cultivate bodily self-control.
To sit and stand as straight as a candle.
To say "I do not know" instead of guessing.
To answer the question that is asked instead of the question they had hoped would be asked.
To acknowledge unhesitatingly their mistakes.

Preparedness calls for a regular daily program of home work, school work, and play, so that the child knows what it has to do throughout the day. Every child must have some task to perform. Teach him how to do the work. Then make him to it promptly, thoroughly, regularly. He must work while at work. To this end, compulsion must not be shunned. Thoroughness must be procured by making a stand against erratic busybodyness and requiring of the child suitable work done honestly. He must learn respect for the finished job.

The school must publicly recognise the predominating value of home duties. It must not interfere with home discipline by assigning book lessons for home preparation. Let us have genuine home work for the home!

These two lessons has the great war taught us: To drill a patch of beans is by no means unpatriotic in the eyes of the Government. The firmly established habit of doing carefully one's daily work has military value as important as the army drill.

All In The Day's News

By James J. Montague

The Volunteer Commissary

Cousin Carrie's canning corn for conscripts.

He Might Have Been A Slacker

An examining board in Ohio rejected a candidate for the army because they couldn't find his heart. They probably neglected to look for it in his mouth.

It's An Awfully Dry Season In Kansas, Evidently

"Personally, we have no objection to the young folks of Lawrence bathing in the Kaw all they like, but we do wish they wouldn't splash up so much dust when they dive. It all blows down here."—*Kansas City Star.*

They've Earned A Vacation

Now that there are a billion and a half eggs in storage why not let the hens rest up for the hard war work they will be called upon to do next Summer?

And Some Job It Is, Too

When we need just now is an engineer who can provide this war with adequate terminal facilities.

Slack Times

It looks as if the Crown Makers' Union would soon have to be learning some other trade.

Big Chance For A Pinch Hitter

Allies Take Three Bases in Flanders.—Headline. All they need now is a military Ty Cobb.

The Unwelcome Guest

At the slacker's wedding, just as the justice of the peace was inquiring if any person present could give any reason why these two should not be wed, it was Uncle Sam's painful duty to rise and remark that he could.

Russia Today — By A Famous American Socialist

An Interview With Charles Edward Russell, The First Detailed Statement By Member Of The American Mission—Says Our Troops Must Be Sent To All Fronts

Except for their unpublished preliminary reports made to President Wilson and Secretary of State Lansing, the accompanying interview with Charles Edward Russell is the first statement of any length from any member of the Root Mission to Russia since its arrival in Washington on its return. Mr. Russell makes the surprising statement that there is more danger to the cause of the Allies in the conduct of various members of the American Congress than in the Russian situation. He is confident that the Russian Republic has come to stay, that there is no chance of a restoration of the old Government nor of any half-way experiments with a constitutional monarchy.

Russia will not voluntarily make a separate peace, he is confident. But he hints at the danger of Russia being forced to make a separate peace if her line is pierced at a point where the dangers are greatest and if she is not sure that the United States is in the war to do all that can be done by American troops. He is not pessimistic about the health of Kerensky, but, should the worst happen in that respect, he says there are other men in Russia, for Russia has ceased to be a one-man country.

The interview began with a reference to Mr. Russell's statement, on the day of the mission's return, to the effect that America should send troops to the eastern front.

"Do you think it would be safe to put an American army into a battle line with Russian troops that may at any moment retreat and abandon our men to their destruction?" he was asked.

"Safe? Why, of course, it would absolutely be safe. It would be one of those things that insure themselves. The presence of American troops on that battle line would make it impossible for any Russian troops to retreat even if they wished to, which they positively would not. But when you come to that, there is far more danger from the United States today, as the case stands, than there is from Russia. I say to you deliberately that the cause of the Allies stands in greater peril of defeat from the United States than it does from the people of Russia."

"How can that possibly be?" his visitor inquired.

"Because if you can leave the Russian situation alone without any injurious upsetting and disastrous rumors and reports about the probable defection of the United States, the Russian situation will take care of itself. The greatest peril involved in it arises from the reports industriously circulated throughout the length and breadth of Russia by German agents calculated to destroy Russian confidence in the United States.

"That is to say, every pacifist in this country that goes about prattling of peace, every Congressman that introduces a peace resolution, every Senator that is playing the German game, is doing far more harm to the United States, to the cause of democracy, to the ideals of his country, than a million German soldiers on the battle line can do.

"I come back from Russia to find in this country a situation more seriously alarming than any I found in Russia. I find people talking about 'peace by negotiations,' about 'keeping our boys out of the trenches,' and about many other things that indicate a purpose not to carry on this war.

"Observe, now, the really critical point today is the security of the Russian line on the eastern front; take note next of the great fact almost universally overlooked in this country that the security of that Russian line depends solely upon the state of mind of the masses of the Russian people. Then, if you convince the masses of the people that the United States is not really in this war, that it will not prosecute it with vigor and resolution, that it is divided in its councils, that it is really seeking peace, you have done more to make that Russian line melt away than the Kaiser could do with two million men and ten times as much artillery as he has now.

"So the one great reason why I want to see troops sent to Russia is to offset the terribly pernicious effect of the men in Congress and out of Congress that are talking a doctrine that may mean ruin. At the present time the Russian know that the United States has been four months in the war and has done very little.

"I am in favor, therefore, of sending troops to Russia, and of sending troops to every other front. We may as well understand that there is now no chance to take the backward track. There is but one safety for the United States, and that is to press on with all of her resources, all of her might, all of her spirit, and every ounce of steam she has, and to be backed by a resolute, determined, united people.

"Have you ever stopped to consider what would be the consequences to the United States if the Russian line should be pierced? If not, I urge you to set apart some time today when you can sit down with yourself and prayerfully consider that question. For, believe me, upon it hangs the fate of the United States and the fate of the democratic cause in the world."

"Do you fear that the Russian people will make a separate peace?"

"No! Voluntarily, they never will make a separate peace. There is no more chance that they will make a separate peace than there is that you will see hot ice or boiling snow; but they may be forced to make a separate peace. I mean that if they should be overwhelmed on their front by German irruption at a point where the greatest dangers of such a disaster exist, and if they should feel at the same time that they had been deceived and tricked by the United States, there would be nothing left for them to do but to get the best terms they could for themselves. This being the case, and it is a fact to which I wish the heed of every man in America could be forcibly drawn, you will see how great is the peril we undergo when ignorant, half-witted, or half-hearted men talk this stuff about giving up the war.

"The most abominable phase of the activities of these men is the introduction of bills for the repeal of the conscription act or otherwise designed to hamper, obstruct, and hamstring this Government. If the American people had the slightest idea of the use that is made of these things by the German propaganda it would not be long before a man in Congress would bring in such a measure at the peril of his life. The true nature of this maneuver can be understood from the fact that there is not the slightest chance in the world for the passage of such a bill. But its only use is to provide added material for the German agents who swarm all about Russia, and Americans would certainly be appalled if they had any idea of the extent to which these agents take advantage of such material."

"Is the Russian Republic going to last or will the old order be re-established, or will there be a constitutional monarchy?" Mr. Russell was asked.

"Provided that the American pacifists do not succeed in assisting the Kaiser in destroying all democracy in all the world, the Russian Republic is as certain to endure as the Republic of the United States. There seems to be a strange misconception about this in the United States. Let me tell you that the democratic spirit in Russia is so strong, so intelligent, and so resolute that, provided Germany can be defeated, the old order will never have any possibility to come back to the country. It will not come back in its frank form as tsarism, and it will not come back under the bastard appellation of a constitutional monarchy. The people of Russia, at least, are not deceived as to what constitutional monarchy means. They are through forever with the seven times accursed institution of kings. They will not have them under any guise. They will not have anything but the most advanced form of democracy."

"What is the actual state of Kerensky's health?"

"I should say that the stories about his so-called physical weakness are largely a part of her ever-industrious German propaganda, which rests not in the United States nor anywhere else. I saw Mr. Kerensky many times when I was in Russia; talked with him and observed him closely. He is not, of course, a Jess Willard, but he is, I can assure you, very far from being an invalid. Even if his frame were weaker than it is, I should have no fear about him, because a man of such tremendous spirit and dauntless courage will carry himself through almost any task in hand against almost any feebleness of constitution. But I am not disturbed about the health of any man whose hand has the powerful grip of Kerensky's, whose step is so quick and vigorous, whose eyes are clear, whose voice is so resonant, and whose activity is so ceaseless.

"But we in this country should never run away with the idea that any one man in Russia is the sole savior of that country. Russia is not a one-man country, and never again will be. Should there befall Mr. Kerensky any such disaster as all hope and pray he may escape, there would still be plenty of men to carry on his work. The ruling factor in Russia is the popular will. Barring the contingency that I have already mentioned, there never will be any other power in Russia but just this, and it will be not only triumphant but it will be capable and efficient, because you must understand that these people have a great natural ability. No one could sit as I sat day after day in the National Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, which is the only governing power in all Russia, without profoundly impressed with the high character, the clear vision, and the natural capacity of the delegates."

"How are we to reconcile the recent declaration of many Russians against annexation with the old notion that all Russia desires the acquisition of Constantinople and an ice-free port?"

"Nobody in Russia outside of the Winter Palace and the Foreign Office ever gave a hoot about Constantinople and a warm-water port. It was purely a matter of the Tsar and the governing class. The people never had the slightest interest in it. You should understand that when Russia put off the old man she put him off with all his works and with a swift kick and the desire for Constantinople and an ice-free port went with him. The dominant spirit in Russia—and this is the great point so necessary to understand—is the spirit of altruism, or broad, general good-will, and a sense of universal brotherhood. The typical, average, intelligent Russian of this day does not want to take Constantinople from the Turk, or any other property from any other man. He has a pretty fair notion of a practical application in national, social, and industrial affairs of the principle of the Golden Rule."

"Are any of the resentments of the Russian Government against this or that European nation growing out of the wars and the treaties and the territorial partitions, and so on, of the nineteenth century still prevailing in Russia as a republic?"

"The whole outfit of inherited tradition on this subject has gone to the junk pile. Rusia of today is singularly free from any of these old cobwebs. It cares nothing whatever about the Congress of Vienna or the Treaty of Berlin. It cares about nothing, as a matter of fact, except the realisation of its dreams, of the co-operative commonwealth, universal brotherhood, and universal good-will, and the main reason why the element in favor of the war grows daily is because more men perceive that these dreams can never be realised until the earth has been freed from the menace of German militarism and autocracy."

"Is Russia using its Trans-Siberian Railroad to its full capacity for getting the needed supplies and munitions from Vladivostock, and, if not, what is the secret of the difficulty?"

"It is not using more than a third of the capacity of the Trans-Siberian Road, but the fault is not with the existing Government. It is only one of 7,000,000 separate curses inherited from the old regime. Under imperialism the railroad system of Russia was well built but rottenly managed. Graft, corruption and loot took the inside out of it. Money that should have gone into the maintenance of equipment mysteriously disappeared. Repairs that should have been made were neglected.

"The Tsar and his family rode about Russia in the most magnificent railroad train that ever was constructed, a train of almost incredible luxury and extravagance. For instance, in the car of the train in which I was transported from Vladivostock to Petrograd and back there were, as a part of the permanent fixtures, twenty-seven elaborate thermometers, sixteen barometers, eight clocks, beautiful satin hangings, wonderful upholstery, stationery of elaborate design, and a cold cream jar that was a work of art. At the same time the number of freight cars and the number of locomotives were so neglected that when the war broke out the supply was totally inadequate to carry troops and munitions to the front and at the same time transport foodstuffs to the cities.

"This is the heart of the trouble with the Trans-Siberian Railroad, and also the heart of the trouble with Russia's economic position. The railroad is well built; about two-thirds of it is double tracked.

(Continued on Page 11)

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Bringing Up Father — By George McManus

BY GOLLY- THOSE BOYS ARE CERTAINLY QUARRELIN'- I'M GLAD I'M NOT IN IT-
SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE
MR JIGGS SAID I SHOULD TAKE MY ORDERS FROM HIM-
OH! HE DID-DID HE? WELL-I'M MASTER HERE- YOU ARE FIRED- I'LL GIVE MR. JIGGS A PIECE OF MY MIND WHEN HE COMES HOME!
THIS IS NO PLACE FOR ME-
HELLO-JIGGS! WHERE ARE YOU GOING?
SOME WHERE IN FRANCE!!
8-13

Daily Home Magazine Page

Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers — *A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour*

Yesterday's Paper Will Cook Breakfast

To cook a food, writes L. Baudry de Saunier in L'Illustration, its temperature must be raised to a determined point and kept at this point for an also determined time. In some cases one may take the place of the other. Some things can be cooked either at a low temperature for a long time or at a high temperature for a short time. In other cases the precise value of each of these two factors—temperature and time—must be accurately observed. The art of cookery or merely practice at the range teaches these distinctions.

We raise the temperature of foods by transferring to them more or less of the energy contained in combustible bodies in the form of latent heat. What heat is we shall never know exactly, for the domain of causes is closed against the human mind, but we know exactly what quantity of latent heat a certain mass of a given body contains, which means how many calories, or precise possibilities of giving up heat, it contains. We know, for instance, because we have measured it, that a kilo of coal contains 8,000 calories; of coal oil, 11,000; of paper, 4,000, and so on. So we can classify combustibles according to their caloric value.

With the price of coal soaring, this is very important to the cook. The cookery of the future will be based entirely upon economy of calories.

The following experiment, within easy reach of any one who cares to try it, will show the incredible waste of calories, or fuel, that takes place in the kitchen of today, because most cooks know no better.

For many years there has been on sale in department stores a utensil consisting of two very light, shallow tin dishes on a tripod. Into the lower of these break some eggs; cover with the other and place them on the tripod. Take a page of a daily paper, tear it into strips and fold these into long tapers; then light these between the legs of the tripod. In fifty seconds the fragile fuel is consumed. And the eggs are cooked!

With this little apparatus you can cook in five or six minutes a complete breakfast for two persons—say, four eggs, two escallops of veal, some toast and boil half a pint of water for the coffee. Don't smile; try it and be copvince.

Now for this breakfast you will use as fuel about one twelve-page newspaper, or fifty grams of paper. Each gram of paper furnishes 4 calories, so you will have used 200 calories in cooking this breakfast. If you cook it on a coal stove with the greatest economy of fuel it will need at least a half kilo of coal and twenty minutes of time. As coal contains 8,000 calories to the kilo, you will use 4,000 calories, of which 3,800 will be wasted!

And the paper costs you nothing, for you have spent one cent for your morning paper and got value for your money in reading it, and you can save Monday's paper for cooking Tuesday's breakfast!

We Produce Most Silver

The United States now leads the world in silver production. Of the 172,384,000 ounces produced in the world in 1916, 72,884,000 ounces came from this country. Our nearest rivals were Mexico with 35,000,000 ounces and Canada with 25,500,000.

Pain Only Felt In Head

Where do you feel the pain? asks the doctor. In my finger, in my ear, in my foot, the sufferer replies, and if the physician told him he did not feel it there but in his head, the average man would doubt the doctor's sanity. Yet the doctor would be right.

In an address at the University of California, Prof. G. H. Parker of Harvard told the students that we have been obliged to give up the idea that sensations are spread throughout our bodies, for persons who have lost a limb often feel sensations that seem to come from the missing member.

"Our sensations," said Prof. Parker, "are not located in the peripheral parts affected, but in the central nervous system, and within that portion of it known as the cerebral cortex." This is the outer layer, or gray matter of the brain. One may lose an arm, yet have the sensation of pain in the hand; but if a small piece of that particular part of the brain to which run the sensory nerves from the arm be removed, one will never again feel anything in that arm, not even if the hand be placed in the fire.

"In the cerebral cortex lies memory with its wealth of stored experiences; in this organ love, hate and fear come into being; here arise the cool deliberations of the man of science, the dreams and aspirations of the poet, the passion of the religious enthusiast, and, when abnormalities intervene, the ravings of the madman. Contrary to ancient belief, the spleen does not engender temper, nor do the affections flow from the heart. These and all other like attributes proceed from the brain. And yet the old traditions have so strong a hold upon us that I doubt whether any modern suitor would forward his cause by offering to the lady of his choice the real organ of his affection, his cerebral cortex, rather than his heart."

Arabs Still Eating Manna

The manna with which the Children of Israel were fed in the desert was the honey dew of a species of of mealy-bug which lives on the tamarisk. These bugs secrete it in just the some way that the aphids secrete the honey dew that is the food of the ants. The Arabs still eat the "manna" and their name for it today is "man."

Russia Today

(Continued from Page 10)

It has the finest railroad bridges in the world; its roadbed is ably constructed. But most of its locomotives are laid up for repairs, and there are forty thousand freight cars on the Petrograd sidetracks that can't be used.

"The Stevens Commission sent over by the United States Government has made a most thorough, painstaking, and able investigation of this whole matter. I have no right to forestall in any way its report, but I may observe that the sending of this remarkable body of capable, conscientious American railroad experts to Russia was one of the best things that has happened and will result, no doubt, in the remedying of every radical defect in the situation.

"The trouble is of course, that even the genius of these American engineers cannot work miracles and create cars and locomotives that do not exist. I mean that time is required to work out of these difficulties; but I feel sure that a year from now will see a very different condition. We ought to try to get it clear in our minds that if the Port of Vladivostock is clogged with freight, and if the Trans-Siberian Road is carrying only one-third of its capacity, that these facts result directly and solely from the gross mishandling that the system received under an autocratic Government, and is not in any degree chargeable to the men that have come into control of the system since the revolution."

"To come back to the matter of pernicious peace talk in the American Congress, why is that any worse to the general cause of all the Allies than is the demand of Russia for peace and no annexation?" Mr. Russell was asked.

"You must understand that the United States stands in a relation to Russia different from that of any other country The activity of Great Britain in the war is to Russian eyes of obvious origin. Russians also understand that, while France is fighting for democracy, it is also fighting for Alsace and Lorraine. Italy is generally, although I know erroneously, viewed as fighting only for Trentino and Trieste; but the first proposition that the Russians heard in regard to the United States and the war was that the United States had come in for disinterested purposes.

"This thought made at first a peculiar appeal to many a Russian altruist. The German propaganda was able to create some impression that the United States was really as selfish and materialistic in its aims as any other country, yet the fact remains that the United States is essentially in a better position in Russia than any other country.

"Now, then, when it is made to appear to the average, intelligent Russian that the United States is giving up the war, he jumps at once to the conclusion that there is nothing to fight about and that the United States will swiftly lead the rest of the Allies to conclude a peace.

"Of course, this is utterly fatal to the fighting spirit. Equally, of course, it is utterly preposterous, because the United States cannot by any possibility back out of this war and Great Britain and France have not the slightest intention of making peace until their objects have been attained. So the net result of the peace propaganda in America is to strike down the arm of Russia and leave her unprotected against a sweeping German victory that would leave the Allies and the United States in a most painful position.

"But the Americans ought to understand that the real issue of this war has nothing to do with commerce or trade or territorial additions by any nation. The real issue of the war is whether the world from this time forth shall be democratic or autocratic. If that can become the firm abiding faith of every American, and if it can be impressed clearly from America to Russia, Germany will never break through that line; democracy will never fail in Russia and the freedom and progress of the human race are secured."

Singular Talismans

The ancient custom of carrying a talisman as a protection against danger is very common among the rank and file of the army, and strange are the things which are so carefully preserved for this purpose. A button showing unmistakable signs of having been "through the wars" is very often treasured as a charm, while heather and swastikas are secreted in many a pocket wallet; even khaki-clad youths who would scorn in normal times to do such a thing wear a kaffir bangle; while in cavalry regiments a horse's tooth is a favorite for the same purpose. To be of any use as a talisman, however, it must be the tooth of a horse which has come through active service uninjured.

Buttons Made From Yeast

Buttons are now made from the spent yeast which collects in the vats of breweries. It is dyed, grained and pressed into any shape, and it has the great advantage over horn and bone that it grips as in a vise any metal part—a shank for instance—that is pressed into it.

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Talks to Mothers

No. 11

Don't allow children to bolt their food. Plenty of time should be taken, and they should be taught to masticate food well.

Don't neglect children's teeth. This is an important duty which parents should attend to.

Don't urge children to eat. If they habitually refuse to eat at meal times, consult a physician as to the cause.

Don't allow children to play with their food; don't try to amuse them or divert their attention while eating.

Don't allow children to eat between meals.

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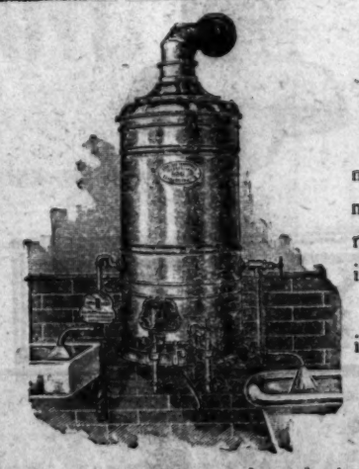

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GERMANS HELPLESS IN RAIN OF STEEL

Word Picture From Correspondent In Kaiser's Camp—The British In Flanders

By Max Osborn

Great German Headquarters on the West Front, July 30 (via Berlin and London, August 5).—Never-ending howls and piercing screams are rending the air from the sea to the River Lys, while accessory noises like growls and blows seem to spring from everywhere on the Yser, in front of Dixmude and Langemarck, around Hollebeke and Warneton. The whole of West Flanders is one large, steaming pot, in which death and devastation are brewing. With the sun smiling its brightest at us, terrific, never-ending thunderstorms are raging over the land. Amid noises such as the old earth never heard before, a crop of new battles and new wars between nations is growing to maturity.

What were the battles of the Somme, Arras, the Aisne, and Champagne against this earthquake of Flanders? Millions of capital are blown up in the air and explode in the ground. It is like a Cyclopean concert of unheard-of brutality, to celebrate with becoming fitness the end of the third year of universal madness. The louder the desire of the nations for peace begins to express itself, the wilder the thunder of the guns at England's command to drown any cry of hope. Sometimes one thinks the end of the bloody intoxication is coming, but there are still graduations of description for which there are no words. We thought we had got accustomed to the atrociousness of all this, and at home you may forget the monstrous events. At the front for days our senses and nerves must certainly have suffered from these awful three years. Spirit and feelings seek to escape the intolerable horror, but it is no use. Here, up against the worst form of slaughter, again these nameless noises bring it home to you with overpowering force.

This battle has lasted for days; now it is again that continuous roar that effaces, or rather consumes, all individual noises, that makes even fierce explosions close by you indistinguishable. Everything disappears in one loud, rolling, threatening volume of sound. The air carries it a hundred miles distant, and tremblingly they listen, south and north, west and east, where they cannot see the horror of all this.

But if you come nearer, it is like the bowels of the earth exploding. Our soldiers sit in their dugouts, and cannot do anything but trust to luck. Just now the infantry must keep quiet; only the big guns are talking. The waiting infantry is, as it were, locked in prison. The men cannot get out, nor can anybody approach them. The way to them is fraught with fearful danger. All around spatter steel splinters, shrapnel bullets, stones, and earth. If you are hit you are dead or crippled. What shall one do? One smokes incessantly, until the air in the narrow shaft is heavy enough to cut. That is bad, but somehow it helps one to endure the horrors of the situation.

You live for days in the closest contact with your comrades in a contracted space. You cannot move, and are unable to think clearly. Never did I realise how difficult it can be to lead a human life. There is nameless agony in it.

Suddenly there is a terrific explosion quite near you. The earth is moving. Splinters drop from nowhere. Our works have been hit at an adjacent point, but, thank Heaven! there are no wounded. Nobody was stationed there when the projectile struck.

There is another explosion, this time the other side of us. Nine dugouts have been hit and have collapsed.

Then there is one of those rare lulls in the cannonade, and quite distinctly we make out some of our comrades struggling in the ruins of a wrecked dugout. We rush to their aid, heedless of the shells bursting around us. Another of those deadly beasts strikes almost at our feet, but it does not explode. We don't stop; we rush on; we shout to our friends, who are buried under earth, stones, and timber, and we set to work digging them out.

"Nobody is seriously hurt," they cry joyously, when we drag them, covered with scratches and contusions, to daylight again. We do not always fare so well as this. Sometimes we dig them from cellars and earthworks as corpses, sometimes fearfully mutilated, or just in time to draw their last breath.

But, after all, our losses are not so large—certainly not compared with the mass of munitions exploded. Our men have become masters in the art of dodging and using cover. They certainly have had experience enough. But still, too many sons of German mothers must yield up their young lives mutely without a chance of defending themselves. But they all realise that only the Fatherland counts; that the individual cannot claim special attention here. The heavy twenty-four-centimeter projectiles of the enemy care not where they strike, be it human life, wire entanglements, or trench, and sometimes they hit our nerves though they strike many meters distant.

There is one consolation: Our artillery pays them back with interest, and the hellish noises at our rear are almost music to the ears of the men in our dugouts. Once upon a time infantrymen used to swear at artillery in battle; nowadays you hear nothing of the kind. Our infantry knows that those men behind their guns are having a hell of a time, while the infantryman is comparatively safe in his dugout.

But even the artillery needs our infantryman. He must carry munitions to positions that are inaccessible to horses and carts. The infantryman must watch the approaches to the artillery positions from all sides, and must be at his post when the sign is given for a general advance. Is this the end of terror, or merely the lull before the attack? Fiercely your fist grips gun and hand grenade. The eyes of the men on guard pierce the dense darkness ahead. There rises a green fireball. Is it ours? Is it theirs? Nobody seems to know its meaning, but all of a sudden the English begin to rain steel again. We give tit for tat. The artillery on each side seems to try to surpass that on the other. What has happened? Nothing particular, but, since they were at it, they thought they might as well keep hammering, and that one long roar continues until the sun rises again on a new day as cruel as yesterday.

Nobody will ever forget the horror of it. A battalion commander has managed to find his way to our dugout through that hell.

"How are you, children?" he asks.

"Very badly here, Herr Captain," is the answer.

"You're right; it's awful. Shall you be able to stand this till the sign to advance is given?"

"Never doubt we will, Herr Captain."

THREE NEW SHIPYARDS

Washington, August 31.—The emergency fleet corporation, which is being operated by the shipping board, has completed contracts for the construction of three government shipyards for the building of steel merchant vessels. The contracts will be signed tomorrow.

The corporation has also let contracts for the construction of 200 merchant vessels in privately owned shipyards at various points along the Atlantic, Pacific and Gulf of Mexico coasts.

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RUSSIA IS GIVEN BIG JAPANESE LOAN

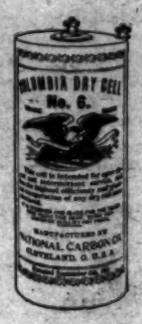
Government To Subscribe For Total Issue Of Exchequer Bonds To Benefit Trade

Tokio, September 14.—The Japanese government has agreed to make a loan of Yen 105,000,000 to Russia. For this purpose, the Russian Exchequer Bonds with the face value of the said amount are to be issued in Tokio, the government subscribing for the whole issue, says The Japan Advertiser. A portion of the issue, Yen 46,229,000, was issued yesterday, and the remaining Yen 58,771,000 will be issued September 20. The whole issue is redeemable September 19, next year. The discount rate is 6 per cent per annum, and besides the Japanese Finance Department will take 1.5 per cent of the issue value for sundry expenses in connection with the issue. Therefore the real amount, which will be handed over to the Russian government, is Yen 97,056,606.41.

The Japanese Finance Department will subscribe for the issue with the money which the department recently obtained through the recent issue of the government's Special Treasury Bonds. And of the total amount, that is to be paid to the Russian government, Yen 42,693,600 will be met with the Russian Exchequer at their face value bonds, which were used in subscribing for the said Japanese government's treasury bonds, and whose term of redemption falls September 25. The remaining amount will be paid in cash. Thus with the loan the Japanese government has agreed to lend Russia, the provisional government of Russia will pay the former issue of its Exchequer bonds amounting to Yen 70,000,000, whose term of redemption is September 25, and pay with the remainder for the munitions which Russia has bought in Japan for her army. In making this loan to Russia, Japan aims at giving financial aid to Russia, to settle her outstanding accounts with the Japanese manufacturers, said an official of the Finance Department yesterday speaking of the loan to Russia.

HARD WORK

proves the value of a dry battery.



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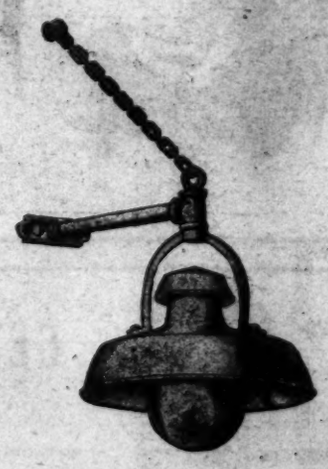

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DID cave-men wear spectacles? They didn't need them. They didn't work by artificial light.

Nature designed eyes long before man invented artificial lighting. She designed them for use by day—expecting their owner to go to sleep when night came.

In the early days it was a matter of too little light. Since those days, men have been so busy trying to produce light that would be plentiful that they have gone to the other extreme and imitated the glare of the sunshine instead of the light of day.

They have put in rooms dazzling spots of light and left underlighted, dark spots in the corners.

So you and I, with our glare-dodging instinct, so far as the sun is concerned, and with our eyes hungry for enough light to operate under, have had to work either in the corners of insufficient light or else put the very glare that ruins our eyes on our work under the over-bright artificial spots of light.

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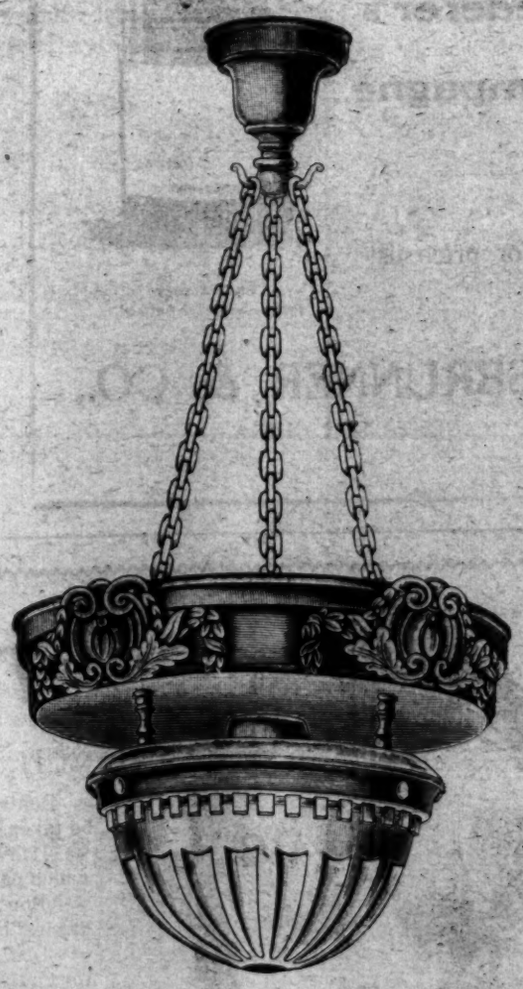

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Alsace-Lorraine Greatest Of Germany's 3 Race Problems

Poles Are Of A Livelier Race Than Prussians And Hard To Conquer—German Personal Characteristics

By James W. Gerard

CHAPTER XVI

There are three great race questions in Germany. First of all, that of Alsace-Lorriane. It is unnecessary to go at length into this so well-known question. In the chapter on the affair at Zabern something will be seen of the attitude of the troops toward the civil population. At the outbreak of the war several of the Deputies sitting in the Reichstag as members from Alsace-Lorraine crossed the frontier and joined the French army.

If there is one talent which the Germans superlatively lack it is that of ruling over other peoples and inducing other peoples to become part of their nation.

It is now a long time since portions of the Kingdom of Poland, by various partitions of that kingdom, were incorporated with Prussia. But the Polish question is more alive today than at the time of the last partition.

The Poles are of a livelier race than the Germans, are Roman Catholics and always retain their dream of a reconstituted and independent Kingdom of Poland.

It is hard to conceive that Poland was at one time perhaps the most powerful kingdom of Europe, with a population numbering 20,000,000 and extending from the Baltic to the Carpathians and the Black Sea, including in its territory the basins of the Warta, Vistula, Dwina, Dnieper and Upper Dniester, and had under its dominion, besides Poles proper and the Baltic Slave, the Lithuahians, the White Russians and the Little Russians, or Ruthenians.

Partition Of Poland

The Polish aristocracy was absolutely incapable of governing its own country, which fell an easy prey to the intrigues of Frederick the Great and the two Empresses, Maria Theresa of Austria and Catharine of Russia. The last partition of Poland was in the year 1795.

Posen, at one time one of the capitals of the old kingdom of Poland, is the intellectual center of that part of Poland which has been incorporated in Prussia. For years Prussia has alternately cajoled and oppressed the Poles and has made every endeavor to replace the Polish inhabitants with German colonists. A commission has been established which buys estates from Poles and sells them to Germans. This commission has the power of condemning the land of Poles, taking these lands from them by force, compensating them at a rate determined by the commission and settling Germans on the land so seized. This commission has its headquarers in Posen. The result has not been successful. All the countryside surrounding Posen and the city itself is divided into two factions. By going to one hotel or the other you announce that you are pro-German or pro-Polish. Poles will not deal in shops kept by Germans or in shops unless the signs are in Polish.

The sons of Germans who have settled in Poland under the protection of the commission often marry Polish women. The invariable result of these mixed marriages is that the children are Catholics and Poles. Polish Deputies voting as Poles sit in the Prussian Legislature and in the Reichstag, and if a portion of the old Kingdom of Poland is made a separate country at the end of this war, it will have the effect of making the Poles in Prussia more restless and more aggressive than ever.

Castle For Posen

In order to win the sympathies of the Poles, the Emperor caused a royal castle to be built within recent years in the city of Posen and appointed a popular Polish gentleman who had served in the Prussian army and was attached to the Emperor, the Count Hutten-Czapski, as its lord warden. In this castle was a very beautiful Byzantine chapel built from designs especially selected by the Emperor. In January, 1914, we went with Allison Armour and the Cassatis, Mr. Wiltsee and Mrs. Whitehouse, on a trip to Posen to see this chapel.

Some of our German friend tried to play a joke on us by telling us that the best hotel was the hotel patronised by the Poles. To have gone there would have been to declare ourselves anti-German and pro-Polish, but we were warned in time. The castle has a large throne room and ballroom; in the hall is a stuffed aurochs killed by the Emperor. The aurochs is a species of buffalo greatly resembling those which used to room our western prairies. The breed has been preserved on certain great estates in eastern Germany and in the hunting forests of the Tsar in the neighborhood of Warsaw.

Some of the Poles told me that at the first attempt to give a court ball in this new castle the Polish population in the street threw ink through the carriage windows on the dresses of the ladies going to the ball and thus made it a failure. The chapel of the castle is very beautiful and is a great credit to the Emperor's taste as an architect.

Kaiser Works In Saddle

While being shown through the Emperor's private apartments in this castle, I noticed a saddle on a sort of elevated stool in front of a desk. I asked the guide what this was for; he told me that the Emperor, when working, always sits in a saddle.

In Posen is a book store; the proprietor brought out for me a number of books caricaturing the German rule of Alsace-Lorraine. It is curious that a community of interest should make a market for these books in Polish Posen.

Although not as well advertised, the Polish question is as acute as that of Alsace-Lorraine.

After its successful war in 1866 against Austria, Bavaria, Saxony, Baden, Hanover, etc., Prussia became possessed of the two duchies of Schleswig-Holstein, which are to the south of Denmark on the Jutland peninsula.

Here, strangly enough, there is a Danish question. A number of Danes inhabit these duchies and have been irritated by the Prussian officials and officers into preserving their national feeling intact ever since 1866. Galling restrictions have been made, the very existence of which intensifies the hatred and prevents the assimilation of these Danes. For instance, Amundsen, the Arctic explorer, was forbidden to lecture in Danish in these duchies the winter of 1913-14, and there were regulations enforced preventing more than a certain number of these Danish people from assembling in a hotel, as well as regulations against the employment of Danish servants.

In 1866, after its successful war, Prussia wiped out the old kingdom of Hanover and drove its king into exile in Austria. Today there is still a party of protest against this aggression. The Kaiser believes, however, that the ghost of the claim of the kings of Hanover was laid when he married his only daughter to the heir of the House of Hanover and gave the young pair the vacant Duchy of Brunswick. That this young man will inherit the great Guelph treasure was no drawback to the match in the eyes of those in Berlin.

There is a hatred of Prussia in other parts of Germany, but coupled with so much fear that it will never take practical shape.

Bavaria Hates Prussia

In Bavaria, for example, even the comic newspapers have for years ridiculed the Prussians and the House of Hohenzollern. The smashing defeat by Prussia of Austria and the allied German States, Bavaria, Saxony, Hesse, Hanover, etc., in 1866, and the growth of Prussianism since then in all of these countries, keep the people from any overt act. It is a question, perhaps, as to how these countries, especially Bavaria, would act in case of the utter defeat of Germany. But at present they must be counted on only as faithful servants, in a military way, of the German Emperor.

Montesquieu, the author of the "Esprit des Lois," says: "All law comes from the soil," and it has been claimed that residence in the hot climate of the tropics in some measure changes Anglo-Saxon character. It is, therefore, always well in judging national character to know something of the physical characteristics and climate of the country which a nation inhabit.

The heart of modern Germany is the great north central plain which comprises virtually all of the original Kingdom of Prussia, stretching northward from the Saxon and Hartz Mountains to the North and Baltic sea. It is from this dreary and infertile plain that for many centuries conquering military races have poured over Europe. The climate is not as cold in winter as that of the northern part of the United States. There is much rain, and the winter skies are so dark that the absence of the sun must have some effect upon the character of the people. The Saxons inhabit a more mountainous country; Wurttemburg and Baden are hilly; Bavaria is a land of beauty, diversified with lovely lakes and mountains. The soft outlines of the vine-covered hills of the Rhine valley have long been the admiration of travelers.

Prussians Originally Slavic

The inhabitants of Prussia were originally not Germanic, but rather Slavic in type, and, indeed, today in the forest of the River Spree, on which Berlin is situated, and only about fifty miles from that city, there still dwell descendants of the original Wendish inhabitants of the country who speak the Wendish language. The wet-nurses, whose picturesque dress is so noticeable on the streets of Berlin, all come from this Wendish colony, which has been preserved through the many wars that have swept over this part of Germany because of the refuge afforded in the swamps and forces of this district. The inhabitants of the Rhine valley drink wine instead of beer. They are more lively in their disposition than the Prussians, Saxons and Bavarians, who are of a heavy and phlegmatic nature.

The Bavarians are noted for their prowess as beer drinkers, and it is not at all unusual for prosperous burghers of Munich to dispose of thirty large glasses of beer in a day; hence the cures which exist all over Germany and where the average German business man spends part, at least, of his annual vacation.

Seven Meals A Day

In peace times the Germans are heavy eaters. As some one says, "It is not true that the Germans eat all the time, but they eat all the time except during seven periods of the day when they like their meals." And it is a fact that prosperous merchants of Berlin, before the war, had seven meals a day; first breakfast at a comfortably early hour; second breakfast at about 11, of perhaps a glass of milk, or perhaps a glass of beer and sandwiches; a very heavy lunch of four or five courses, with wine and beer; coffee and cakes at 3; tea and sandwiches or sandwiches and beer at about 5; a strong dinner, with several kinds of wines, at about 7 or 7.30, and a substantial supper before going to bed.

The Germans are wonderful judges of wines, and at any formal dinner use as many as eight varieties. The best wine is passed in glasses on trays, and the guests are not expected, of course, to take this wine unless they actually desire to drink it. I know one American woman, who was stopping at a prince's castle in Hungary, and who on the first night allowed the butler to fill her glass with wine which she did not drink. The second evening the butler passed her sternly by, and she was offered no more wine during her stay in the castle.

Many of the doctors who were with me thought that the heavy eating and large consumption of wine and beer had unfavorably affected the German national character, and had made the people more aggresive and irritable, and consequently readier for war. Meat-eating nations have always ruled vegetarians. The influence of diet on national character should not be underestimated.

CHAPTER XVII

My commission had read: "Ambassador to Germany."

It is characteristic of our deep ignorance of all foreign affairs that I was appointed Ambassador to a place which does not exist. Politically, there is no such place as "Germany." There are the twenty-five states, Prussia, Bavaria, Wurttemberg, Saxony, etc., which make up the "German Empire," but there is no such political entity as "Germany."

These twenty-five states have votes in the Bundesrat, a body which may be said to correspond remotely to our United States Senate. But each state has a different number of votes. Prussia has seventeen, Bavaria six, Wurttemberg and Saxony four each, Baden and Hesse three each, Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Brunswick two each and the rest one each. Prussia controls Brunswick.

The Reichstag or Imperial Parliament corresponds to our House of Representatives. The members are elected by manhood suffrage of those over twenty-five. But in practice the Reichstag is nothing but a debating society because of the preponderating power of the Bundesrat or upper chamber. At the head of the ministry is the Chancellor, appointed by the Emperor; and the other ministers, such as Colonies, Interior, Education, Justice and Foreign Affairs, are but underlings of the Chancellor and appointed by him. The Chancellor is not responsible to the Reichstag, as Bethmann-Hollweg clearly stated at the time of the Zabern affair, but only to the Emperor.

It is true that an innovation properly belonging only to a parliamentary government was introduced some seven years ago, viz., that the ministers must answer questions, as in England, put them by the member of the Reichstag. But there the likeness to a parliamentary government begins and ends.

The members of the Bundesrat are named by the Princes of the twenty-five states making up the German

(Continued on Page 14)

A WORD OF CAUTION

DON'T NEGLECT YOUR KIDNEYS.

Keep the kidneys well. They do more work than any other organ of the body, because the blood all goes to the kidneys thousands of times a day to be filtered and purified.

Think for a moment what happens when the kidneys do not act properly.

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You may be ill, and never have suspected your kidneys as the cause. If so, note carefully whether their action is normal. Is there a sediment? Is there rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, gravel? Are you excitable and nervous, sleepless and irritable? Is the stomach right? Do your limbs swell (dropsy)? Have you no ambition, no life?

These are some of the symptoms of kidney impurities in the blood. There are many more, but these show our meaning.

Whatever you do, whatever you think your disease is, look well to your kidneys at the first sign of anything wrong. Give them just the aid they require in

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Alsace-Lorraine Greatest Of Germany's 3 Race Problems

(Continued from Page 13)

Empire. Prussia, which has seventeen votes, may name seventeen members of the Bundesrat, or one member, who, however, when he votes casts seventeen votes. The votes of a state must always be cast as a unit. In the usual procedure, bills are prepared and adopted in the Bundesrat and then sent to the Reichstag; if passed, they then return to the Bundesrat, where the final approval must take place. Therefore, in practice, the Bundesrat makes the laws with the assent of the Reichstag. The members of the Bundesrat have the right to appear and make speeches in the Reichstag.

How Constitution Is Changed

The fundamental Constitution of the German Empire is not changed, as with us, by a separate body, but is changed in the same way that an ordinary law is passed; except that if there are fourteen votes against the proposed change in the Bundesrat the proposition is defeated, and further, the Constitution cannot be changed with respect to rights expressly granted by it to any one of the twenty-five states without the assent of the state.

In order to pass a law a majority vote in the Bundesrat and Reichstag is sufficient if there is a quorum present, and a quorum is a majority of the members elected in the Reichstag, and in the Bundesrat the quorum consists of such members as are present at a regularly called meeting, providing the Chancellor or the Vice Chancellor attends.

The boundaries of the districts sending members to the Reichstag have not been changed since 1872, while, in the meantime, a great shifting of population as well as great increase of population has taken place. And because of this the Reichstag today does not represent the people of Germany in the sense intended by the framers of the imperial constitution.

Much of the legislation that affects the everyday life of a German emanates from the Parliament of Prussia, Bavaria and Saxony, etc., as with us in our State Legislatures. The purely legislative power of the ministers and Bundesrat is, however, large. These German states have Constitutions of some sort. The Grand Duchies of Mecklenburg have no Constitution whatever. It is understood that the people themselves do not want one, on financial grounds, fearing that many expenses now borne by the Grand Duke out of his large private income would be saddled on the people.

The other states have Constitutions varying in form. In Prussia there is a House of Lords and a House of Deputies. The members of the latter are elected by a system of circle votes by which the vote of one rich man voting in circle number one counts as much as thousands voting in circle number three. It is the recognition by Bothmann-Hollweg that this vicious system must be changed which brought down on him the wrath of the Prussian country squires, who for so long have ruled the German Empire, filling places civil and military with their children and relatives.

Military Party's Influence

In considering Germany, the immense influence of the military party must not be left out of account, and, with the development of the navy, that branch of the service also claimed a share in guiding the policy of the Government.

The administrative, executive and judicial officers of Prussia are not elected. The country is governed and judged by men who enter this branch of the Government service exactly as others the army or navy. These are gradually promoted through the various grades. This applies to judges, clerks of courts, district attorneys and the officials who govern the political divisions of Prussia, for Prussia is divided into circles, presidencies and provinces. For instance, a young man may enter the government service as assistant to the clerk of some court. He may then become district attorney in a small town, then clerk of a larger court, possibly attached to the police presidency of a large city; he may then become a minor judge, etc., until finally he becomes a judge of one of the higher courts or an over president of a province. Virtually the only elective officers who have any power are members of the Reichstag and the Prussian Legislature, and there, as I have shown, the power is very small. Mayors and City Councillors are elected in Prussia, but have little power and are elected by the vicious system of circle voting.

Time and again during the course of the great war, when I made some complaint or request affecting the interests of one of the various nations I represented, I was met in the Foreign Office by the statement: "We can do nothing with the military. Please read Bismarck's memoirs and you will see what difficulty he had with the military." Undoubtedly, owing to the fact that the Chancellor seldom took strong ground, the influence which both the army and navy claimed in dictating the policy of the empire was greatly increased.

Three Political Parties

Roughly speaking, there are three great political divisions or parties in the German Reichstag. To the right of the presiding officer sit the Conservatives. Most of these are members from the Prussian Junker or squire class. They are strong for the rights of the Crown and against any extension of the suffrage in Prussia or anywhere else. They form probably the most important body of Conservatives now existing in any country in the world.

Their leaders, named Heydebrand, is known as the uncrowned king of Prussia.

On the left side the Social Democrats sit. As they evidently oppose the kingship and favor a republic no Social Democratic member has ever been called into the Government. They represent the great industrial population of Germany. Roughly, they constitute about one-third of the Reichstag and would sit there in greater numbers if Germany were again redistricted so that proper representation were given to the cities, to which there has been a great rush of population since the time when the Reichstag districts were originally constituted.

In the center and holding the balance of power sit the members of the Centrum or Catholic body. Among them are many priests. It is noteworthy that in this war Roman Catholic opinion in neutral countries, like Spain, inclines to the side of Germany, while in Germany, to protect their religious liberties, the Catholic population vote as Catholics to send Catholic members to the Reichstag, and these sit and vote as Catholics alone.

Germans high in rank in the Government often told me that no part of conquered Poland would ever be incorporated in Prussia or the Empire, because it was not desirable to add to the Roman Catholic population; that they had troubles enough with the Catholics now in Germany and had no desire to add to their numbers. This and the desire to lure the Poles into the creation of a national army which could be utilised by the German machine were the reasons for the creation by Germany (with the assent of Austria) of the new country of Poland.

The Catholic Party

This Catholic party is the result in Germany of the Kulturkampf or war for civilisation, as it was called by Bismarck, a contest dating from 1870 between the state in Germany and the Roman Catholic Church

Prussia has always been the center of Protestantism in Germany, although there are many Roman Catholics in the Rhine provinces of Prussia, and in that part of Prussia inhabited principally by Poles, orignally part of the Kingdom of Poland.

Baden and Bavaria, the two principal South German States, and others are Catholic. In 1870, on the withdrawal of the French garrison from Rome, the temporal power of the Pope ended, and Bismarck, though appealed to by Catholics, took no interest in the defense of the papacy. The conflict between the Roman Catholics and the Government in Germany was precipitated by the promulgation by the Vatican Council in 1870 of the dogma of the infallibility of the Pope.

A certain number of German pastors and bishops refused to subscribe to the new dogma. In the conflict that ensued these pastors and bishops were backed by the Government. The religious orders were suppressed, civil marriage made compulsory and the State assumed new powers not only in the appointment but even in the education of the Catholic priests. The Jesuits were expelled from Germany in 1872. These measures, generally known as the May laws, because passed in May, 1873 1874 and 1875, led to the creation and strengthening of the Centrum or Catholic party. For a long period many churches were vacant in Prussia. Finally, owing to the growth of the Centrum, Bismarck gave in. The May laws were rescinded in 1886 and the religious orders, the Jesuits excepted, were permitted to return in 1887. Civil marriage, however, remained obligatory in Prussia.

Ever since the Kulturkampf, the Centrum has held the balance of power in Germany, acting sometimes with the Conservatives and sometimes with the Social Democrats.

In addition to these three great parties, there are minor parties and groups which sometimes act with one party and sometimes with another, the National Liberals, for example and the Progressives. Since the war certain members of the National Liberal party were most bitter in assailing President Wilson and the United States. In the demand for ruthless submarine war they acted with Conservatives. There are also Polish Hanoverian, Danish and Alsatian members of the Reichstag.

(To Be Continued)

VISCOUNT OKOCHI BACK FROM ROME CONVENTION

Tells Of Conclusions Reached At International Parliament Of Commerce

Tokio, September 11.—Viscount Masatoshi Okochi, who reached Yokohama by the Korea Maru yesterday morning after having attended the International Parliament of Commerce held in Rome, had nothing to say to Japanese reports who attempted to interview him regarding his trip and the result of the conference which he attended as a delegate.

The Viscount's unwillingness to talk to newspaper men, however, did not follow him on his trip. The following is his review of the Rome conference as told in an interview given at Honolulu:

"Germany's commerce after the war is to be kept well within the confines of that country, and efforts will be directed in the peace conclusions to prevent her from growing vast commercially as well as in a military way.

"Great Britain is determined to wage war against her foe until an absolute victory is secured. No halfway peace will be countenanced.

"A prominent French delegate at the big commercial conference at Rome expressed the belief that the war will not end for another 10 years. France is greeting American soldiers on her soil with cheers and tears.

"German troops are fighting vigorously and stubbornly, and the number in the field is marvelous. However, Germany is destined to ultimate defeat."

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KAISER RANTS OF MIGHTY ENGLAND

Tells Troops She Is Chief Foe And Must Be Beaten At All Costs

Copenhagen, August 24.—Kaiser Wilhelm told German troops while on a visit to the Flanders front on Wednesday that England, the arch-enemy of Germany, must be beaten down at whatever cost. An official statement issued in Berlin says the Kaiser addressed deputations from all detachments which had had a share in meeting the British attacks. He said he felt impelled to express his thanks and his full recognition of the heroic gallantry shown by troops from all parts of Germany in the hard fighting of the last week. The Kaiser referred to the marked contrast between the German and Anglo-French points of view, and continued:

"It is in God's hands when in His wisdom He will give us victory. He has taught our army a hard lesson and now we are going to pass the examination. With the old German confidence in God we will show what we can do. The greater and mightier the problem the more gladly we shall grapple with it and solve it. We will fight and conquer until the enemy has had enough of these struggles.

"All Germans have realised who is the instigator of this war and who is the chief enemy—England. Everyone knows England is our most spiteful adversary. She spreads the hatred of Germany over the whole world, filling her Allies with hatred and eagerness to fight. Thus everyone at home knows what you know still better—that England is particularly the enemy to be struck down, however difficult it may be. Your relatives at home, who, too, have made great sacrifices, thank you through me.

"A difficult struggle lies ahead of us, England, proud of her stubborn resistance, believes in her invincibility, but you will show that you can achieve still greater things, for the prize of the war is the German people's freedom to live—freedom at sea and freedom at home. With God's help we will see the struggle through and be victorious."

GERMAN GIRLS FOR HARVEST

Called Home From Switzerland To Help In The Work

Berne, August 23.—Numerous German girls employed in Switzerland as nurses and servants have received an official call to return home for harvest work.

Others who are now in Germany for holidays are prevented from returning to positions in Switzerland for the same reason.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1917

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg.
To day							
Europe via Siberia (P. Train)	†Via Pukow		7.00	..	..	..	..
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Shengking	8.30	17.00			..	8.00
River Ports	Kiangyung	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
H'kong, S. Ports, Australia Straits, Ceylon & India	Iyo maru	15.00			..	..	14.30
Hongkong and beyond	Iyo maru		..	..	..	a16.00	15.30
Hongkong and Canton	Iyo maru	15.00	..	..	..		14.30
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Esang	10.30	..			..	10.00
Peking and Tsin (Every day	Train				17.	..	17.00
Tomorrow							
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	a21.0	..	..	18.00	..	17.30
Hongkong and Canton	Sunning	21.0			16.30	17.00	21.00
Hongkong			17.00				
River Ports	Kianghsin	21.0			..	..	21.00
Japan Ports	Hakusi maru	16.00					17.00
Japan			17.00				
Chefoo and Tientsin	Hsinkong	21.00	17.00	..	7.0	..	21.00
Hongkong and Canton	Inaba maru	16.30			..		16.00
Tsin (Daily except Sunday			17.00				
Hankow			17.00				
Ningpo	Hsin Peking	..	15.0.	..	..	..	
Tuesday, Sept. 25.							
Dalny, Manchuria & Europe	Sakaki maru					b15.00	14.30
Europe via Siberia (Express)	†Via Pukow		7.00	..	..	..	17(24)
Tsingtao, Manchuria & Dalny	Sakaki maru	14.00			..	..	13.30
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Fengtien	13.30	13.30		..		13.00
River Ports	Tuckwo	21.00			..	..	21.00
Wednesday, Sept. 26.							
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	a21.0			18.00		17.30
Amoy and Hongkong			17.0				
Amoy, Hongkong and Canton	Shantung	21.00			c 8	17.00	21.00
Japan Ports	Kasuga maru	18.00	..	..	..	..	17.00

†Letters forwarded by this route only when specially marked.

A Registration 8.30 a.m. Supplementary mails closed at 7 a.m. following day.

B Letters and boxes with declared value 3.30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m. on previous day.

D Letters and boxes with declared value 2.30 p.m. Parcel post and money orders 2 p.m.

Until further notice, mails for Europe, via Pukow and Siberia, will be closed at the Chinese Post Office as follows: Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 9 p.m. Registered mails are closed half an hour earlier. A supplementary mail of ordinary correspondence only will be closed on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 a.m.

Mails for Hankow close every day at 11.30 a.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and for Peking and Tientsin every day at 9 a.m. Registration at 5 p.m. at the Russian post office.

Piece Goods and Yarn

Messrs. Ilbert & Co., write as follows in their weekly market report:

The market has again been quite lifeless and is likely to remain so until some little time after the native Mid-Autumn settling day on the 30th instant. The public auctions have been resumed on a small scale but with somewhat discouraging results, and the few buyers who displayed any interest were able to pick up what they required at practically their own prices. Private sellers have experienced little or no enquiry whatever but it is anticipated that demand should set in during the early part of next month, the crops in central China being sufficiently remunerative to the native to enable him to indulge to some extent in his usual autumn purchases, even at present high prices.

The course of exchange during the next few months is likely to have a considerable effect on values as any further material advance in silver, coupled with the relatively low prices now being quoted by makers in Japan, would enable China to buy moderate supplies from that country at prices that would compare very favorably with those ruling here recently. As an example we may mention a standard quality of Japanese 13 lb. Sheetings under the "Dragon-head" mark which a month ago cost Tls. 6.50 per piece delivered to godown here, and could today be laid down at Tls. 3.75, the delivery being October-November.

Silver has again advanced and is now quoed on the London market at 54d. a price which has not been recorded since August and September 1890—prior to which date it had not touched 54d. since April, 1878. Local conditions, however, have not effected the T.T. rate in London which remains the same as when silver was quoted on the 8th instant at 49d., viz 4-10½. During this and last month several shipments of silver bars have been arriving from America and our stocks of silver have risen to Sycee Taels 20,660,000, Mexican Dollars 14,350,000 and Silver Bars 2,170.

Cotton.—The market for the local staple, although still on the easy side, has not declined as rapidly as during the previous week. The further advance in silver will again cause weakness and we may yet see lower rates. Quotations today are Tungchow at Tls. 28.00 to Tls. 27.00, Steam Ginned at Tls. 25.00 to Tls. 24.50, and Ordinary Shanghai at Tls. 25.50 for spot, with cargo possibly obtainable at Tls. 24.50, to Tls. 24.00 for October-November delivery.

Reuter cables the Liverpool quotations as follows—Middling American at 17.42d., Egyptian at 27.50d. and F.M.G. Bengal at 14.10d. lb.

Local Yarn.—With the exception of a little business at the commencement of the week details of which we mention below, our market has again relapsed into a state of stagnation as far as new business is concerned. Clearances, however, have been fair.

Sales reported are as follows:—
12's 300 Bales Teenkwan at Tls. 110.00, 100 Bales at Tls. 107.00.
14's 200 Bales Four Hee at Tls. 112.00 to Tls. 115.00.
16's 600 Bales Stork at Tls. 111.00, 700 Bales Red Round Dragon at Tls. 115.00 to Tls. 117.00, 300 Bales Flying Horse at Tls. 117.00, 400 Bales Two Tigers at Tls. 121.00.

The Soochow Mill is reported to have sold 1,000 Bales 10's at Tls. 98.00 to Tls. 99.00 for delivery October-November.

Indian Yarn.—A fair amount of business has been done during the week and prices have recovered considerably, sales amounting to just under 3,000 bales being as follows:—
No. 10s.—100 Bales Apollo at Tls. 102.00, 500 Bales Central India at Tls. 109.00-110.00, 50 Bales Empress at Tls. 100.00, 50 Bales Jubilee at Tls. 95.00, 200 Bales Pabaney at Tls. 104.00, 400 Bales Svadeshi Kose at Tls. 102.00-103.00, and 200 Bales Tricumdass at Tls. 100.00-104.00.
No. 12's.—200 Bales China at Tls. 105.00, 300 Bales Currimbhoy at Tls. 103.00-105.00, 200 Bales Elphinstone at Tls. 97.00-99.00 and 100 Bales Kohinoor at Tls. 100.25.
Japanese Yarn.—Market quite but steady with a moderate business to report as follows:—
No. 16s. 100 Bales Woman and Boat at Tls. 122.00 and 200 Bales Standing Horse at Tls. 126.00.
No. 20s. 500 Bales Man and Fish at Tls. 127.00.

ARROW
COLLARS AND SHIRTS
THE BEST AMERICAN MAKE
Obtainable From
SILBERMAN'S DRAPERY & OUTFITTING STORES
MACBETH, PAWSEY & CO.
SHANGHAI

CIGARETTES
Have you already smoked our "SPECIAL" or "ORPHEUS" Cigarettes?
If not, don't miss to give them a trial. From the first puff to the last fleck of ash they are a delight.
THE TIENTSIN TOBACCO CO., 19 Nanking Road

THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION
KAIPING Coal Coke
For all Industrial and Household Purposes
Offices: No. 1 Jinkee Road, Shanghai

BOOTS
of
Excellent Quality
SQUIRES, BINGHAM CO.
SPORTING GOODS
Send for price list 17a Nanking Road.

OTHER ORGANS AFFECTED
Decaying and distorted teeth permit cavities and crevices, favoring the retention of food debris, in which the most malignant micro-organisms develop undisturbed, and, having a direct and inviting entrance to the stomach and intestines, cause slow bacterial poisoning, infecting the system generally and the vulnerable organs particularly.
Irritation produced by diseased teeth and gums is frequently the origin of many reflex and obscure nerve disturbances. Affections of the eyes and ears have also been traced to irritations and infections resulting from diseased and misplaced teeth and unhealthy gums. Headache, neuralgia in all parts of the body, and especially in the face, and some forms of insanity have been traced to conditions associated with diseased teeth. Teeth have three principal functions:
1. To thoroughly masticate the food.
2. To preserve the contour of the face.
3. To assist articulation of sound.
THEREFORE
KEEP YOUR TEETH IN ORDER
Call immediately at
DR. C. CAMERON'S
DENTAL OFFICE
34 Nanking Road, Shanghai.

We Carry large stocks of PAINTS
"SOLD AT THE SIGN OF THE SUN"
at MODERATE PRICES for every conceivable purpose.
Our CONTRACTING DEPARTMENT will undertake your Painting at native contractors' figures.
Our FOREIGN SUPERVISION enables us to guarantee all work
FEARON, DANIEL & CO., INC.
PAINT DEPARTMENT
18 Kiangse Road Tel. No. 108

"The Richest of all Tinned Milks Tested"
Says the Committee on Infant and Invalid Diet of the Medical Missionary Association of China

Power Economy
Electric motors solve the problem of maximum production.
The correct answer to the question is:
USE ELECTRIC MOTORS.
The electric motor is universally acknowledged to be the most reliable and most convenient form of power; if also electricity from the Municipal supply be used, motors will be found to be more economical than any other power.
MUNICIPAL ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT
SHOWROOMS: 471-2 NANKING ROAD. TEL. No. 2660

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS.	Local	Express R	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R	Local	Fast Local	Night Express R.S.
SHANGHAI NORTH....dep.	..	7.55	9.10	9.40	12.45	16.25	16.55	22.00
SOOCHOW ....dep.	..	9.41	11.22	12.20	14.55	18.15	19.15	1.08
WUSIH .....dep.	..	10.31	12.24	13.41	15.54	19.27	20.20	2.10
CHANGCHOW dep.	6.50	11.22	13.18	15.03	16.48	..	21.25	3.10
TANYANG ....dep.	8.06	12.09	14.11	16.16	17.41	..	..	..
CHINKIANG...dep.	9.16	12.52	14.55	17.17	18.22	..	..	6.06
NANKING.....arr.	11.19	*14.15	16.28	19.13	19.50	..	..	6.50
PUKOW .....dep.	T.P.R.	R 15.30	..	..	..	..	..	..
TSINANFU ....dep.	Second Day	8.06	..	..	..	..	..	..
TIENTSIN .....arr.		18.31	..	..	..	..	..	..
CENTRAL.....dep.	P.M.R.	17.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
PEKING .....arr.		19.50	..	..	..	..	..	..

STATIONS.	Local	Fast Local	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast	Express R	Local	Night Express R.S.
PEKING .....dep.	..	..	..	..	P.M.R.	8.35	..	..
TIENTSIN .....arr.	..	..	..	..		11.10	..	..
CENTRAL .....dep	..	..	..	..	T.P.R.	13.20	..	..
TSINANFU ....dep.	..	..	..	..	Second Day	20.31	..	..
PUKOW .....arr.	..	..	..	..		13.00	..	..
NANKING ....dep.	..	..	7.30	8.05	11.45	*14.20	16.35	22.20
CHINKIANG..dep.	..	..	8.00	10.11	13.20	14.00	18.16	1.35
TANYANG ....dep.	..	..	9.36	10.59	14.12	16.41	19.06	..
CHANGCHOW dep.	7.00	..	10.34	12.19	15.08	17.39	20.30	5.10
WUSIH .....dep.	8.15	7.10	11.28	13.34	16.00	18.29	..	6.13
SOOCHOW ....dep.	9.35	8.11	12.23	14.54	17.01	19.21	..	6.51
SHANGHAI NORTH ....arr.	12.15	10.15	14.20	17.20	18.58	21.00	..	7.50

R. Restaurant Cars. *Connects with through Siberian Service. S. Sleeping Cars.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

WOOSUNG FORTS ..dep.	6.55	8.15	10.45	12.10	14.40	16.20	18.10	19.55	22.10	SHANGHAI NORTH dep.	6.15	7.35	10.05	12.15	14.00	15.50	17.25	18.10	21.20
KIANGWAN dep.	7.22	8.42	11.12	13.37	15.07	16.47	18.37	20.22	22.37	KIANGWAN dep.	6.28	7.46	10.16	12.26	14.11	15.41	17.36	18.21	21.36
SHANGHAI NORTH ..arr.	7.30	8.50	11.20	13.45	15.15	16.55	18.45	20.30	22.45	WOOSUNG FORTS..arr.	6.50	8.10	10.40	12.50	14.35	16.05	18.00	18.45	21.50

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE. ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	Local	Fast R	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Express R	Local	Local	Local
Shanghai North ..... dep.	....	7.35	9.00	10.00	....	14.50	....	....	....
Jenfield ..... dep.	....	7.51	9.16	10.20	....	15.06	....	....	....
Siccawei ..... dep.	....	7.58	9.23	10.29	....	15.13	....	....	....
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	8.15	9 40	10.47	....	15.30	....	....	....
Shanghai South ..... dep.	....	*7.45*	*9.10*	*10.15*	*13.35*	*15.00*	*18.00*	*16.50*	*17.55*
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	*8.15*	*9.40*	*10.47*	*13.52*	*15.30*	*16.22*	*17.07*	*18.12*
Songkiang ..... dep.	....	8.59	10.48	12.02	....	16 07	17.42	....	....
Kashi ..... dep.	....	9.51	11.52	13.28	....	16.53	18.49	....	....
Kasking ..... dep.	7.40	10.25	12.30	14.35	....	17.22	19.20	....	....
Yehsah ..... dep.	8.45	11.05	13.15	15.50	....	17.53	....	....	....
Changsu ..... dep.	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50	....	18 24	....	....	....
Hangchow ..... dep.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.30	....	19.19	....	....	....
Zahkou ..... arr.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.00	....	19.35	....	....	....

STATIONS	Local	Local	Local	Fast R	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express R	Local
Zahkou ..... dep.	....	....	....	6.30	7.55	....	9.20	14.10	15.30
Hangchow ..... dep.	....	....	....	7.00	8.30	....	10.00	14.35	16.00
Changsu ..... dep.	....	....	....	8.04	9.48	....	11.40	15.20	17.30
Yehsah ..... dep.	....	....	....	8.41	10.31	....	12.39	15.51	18.40
Kasking ..... dep.	....	....	7.15	9.28	11.22	....	14.10	16.30	19.30
Kashi ..... dep.	....	....	7.48	9.53	11.55	....	14.48	16.52	....
Songkiang ..... dep.	....	....	9.05	10.47	12.59	....	16.08	17.40	....
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	*8.18*	*9.43*	*10.23*	*11.38*	*14.08*	*15.33*	*17.25*	*18.33*	....
Shanghai South ..... arr.	*8.35*	*10.00*	*10.45*	*11.55*	*14.25*	*15.50*	*17.40*	*18.40*	....
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	....	....	11.35	14.05	....	17.18	18.28	....
Siccawei ..... dep.	....	....	....	11.44	14.14	....	17.28	18.39	....
Jenfield ..... dep.	....	....	....	11.51	14.21	....	17.37	18.46	....
Shanghai North ..... arr.	....	....	....	12.05	14.35	....	17.55	18.50	....

KONZEN CHIAO TO ZAHKOU KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE. ZAHKOU TO KONZEN CHIAO

Konzen Chiao...	dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35	Zahkou.....	dep.	....	10.10	12.25	....	17.20	....
Ken Shang Mun.	dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50	Hangchow.....	dep.	7.30	10.40	12.45	14.55	17.50	19 15
Hangchow.....	dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00	Ken Shang Mun.	dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07	19.27
Zahkou.....	arr.	....	9.40	12.10	....	16.55	....	Konzen Chiao...	arr.	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40

R. Restaurant Car.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, September 22, 1917.

Money And Bullion

	Tls.
Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate	
@ 117=Tls.	85
@ 72.5=Mex.	$1.17
Mex. dollars Market rate	72.2
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash	1778
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate @ 4/10½=Tls.	4.10
exch. @ 72.5=Mex.	$5.65
Peking Bar	—
Native Interest	.10

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	55d.
Bank Rate of Discount	5%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex. Paris on London	Fr. 27.41
Ex., N. Y. on London T.T.	$ 476⅜
Consols	£ —

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T. 4/10⅛
London	Demand 4/10⅛
India (nominal)	T.T. 343
Paris	T.T. 672
Paris	Demand 673
New York	T.T. 116
New York	Demand 116⅛
Hongkong	T.T. 66⅛
Japan	T.T. 44
Batavia	T.T. 275⅛

Banks Buying Rates

London	4 m-s. Cdts. 5/⅛
London	4 m-s. Docy. 5/⅛
London	6 m-s. Cdts. 5/
London	6 m-s. Docy. 5/⅛
Paris	4 m-s. 694
New York	4 m-s. 120⅛

Customs House Exchange Rates For September

Hk. Tls. 3.95 @ 4/6⅞			£1
" 1 @ 626½	=	Francs	6.98
" 1 No quotation		Marks	†5.69
" 0.83 @ 108½		Gold	$1
" 1 @ 47½		Yen	2.36
" 1 @ 15		Rupees	3.81
" 1 @ 600		Roubles	6.68
" 1 @ 1.50		Mex.	$1.50

† Nominal.

Stock Exchange Transactions

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Shanghai, September 22, 1917.

Official

Butes Tls 0.95

Samagagas Tls. 0.72½

Unofficial

S.M.C. 6% debs. 1907 @ Tls. 86.00

Kungyik Cotton Tls. 13.75

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

BUSINESS DONE

Shanghai, September 22, 1917.

Official

Tebongs @ Tls. 16.50 cash

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, September 21.—Today's rubber prices were:—

Plantation First Latex Crepe:

Spot: 2s. 9¾d. paid.

October to December: 2s. 10½d. paid.

Tendency of Market: Steady, but Quiet.

Previous Quotation, London, Sept. 20:—

Spot: 2s. 9½d. paid.

October to December: 2s. 10d. paid.

Tendency of Market: Very Steady.

BAR SILVER

Reuter's Service

London, September 20.—Today's silver prices were:—

Bar Silver Spot: 54d. Firm.

Previous Quotation, London, Sept. 19:—

Silver Spot: 53½d. Rise due to scarcity of supplies; Closed firm with buyers, but none offering.

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for September 20 was 79 tons."

"BICKERTON'S"

PRIVATE HOTEL

Established 22 years.

101 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams, which pass the door. Strictly first-class business under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold

Silk Market Report

Messrs. Wm. Little and Co., write as follows in their weekly silk market report:—

Our last was dated 14th inst.

During the interval there appears to have been an entire absence of business. Tussah Filatures.—A good crop seems assured and offer prices continue to decline.

U. K. METAL MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, September 21.—Following are today's metal market prices:—

	£	s.	d.
Standard Copper G. M. B. f. o. b.....(Nominal)...	120	5	0
American Electrolytic 99 90% Copper f.o.b.....	137	0	0
Lead L. B. c.i.f. per ton...	Nominal		
Soft Lead "Spanish" f.o.b....	30	0	0
Quicksilver, Second hand Ex Warehouse f.o.b. (1/- Extra in flask) (Nominal)	*20	10	0
Munts Metal, f.o.b. London or Liverpool (less ½%).	Nominal		
Standard Tin (Cash).....	244	15	0
Spelter (ordy soft) f.o.b....	52	0	0
Galvanised Sheets 24 Gauge f. o. b.....	26	5	0
Standard Tin (3 Months)..	242	0	0

Silk Price of Blue Elephant 22s. to 22s. 6d.

Silk Price of Gold Kiling 19s. to 19s. 6d.

COMMERCIAL CABLES

Reuter's Service

London, September 21.—Following are today's rates and prices:—

Consols 2½% for a-c	*54⅞
Cheques on London at Paris	27.18
T.T. on London at New York	4.76½
Bar Silver (Spot)	55
Bank of England Rate of Discount	5%
Market rate of Discount	4 13/16%
Cotton; Egyptian F. G. F...	27.50
Cotton; M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal	15.05
Cotton; Mid American Spot	17.82
Plantation Rubber September (Paid)	2s. 9⅜d.
Hornsby's 8¼ lb. Shirtings	17s. 0d.
Calverts 10 lb. Shirtings	22s. 5d.
Taylor's 40s. Yarns	28d.

Price of Common to Low Medium. Tea fixed 11 pence to Shilling.

LOCAL SHARE MARKET

Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Co., write as follows in their weekly share market report:—

There is no improvement to report in the state of the sharemarket, which is in a state of dullness almost approaching stagnation. The attention of speculators and investors appears to be centered upon the all-absorbing question of exchange, which continues to be the all-powerful factor in the present state of affairs.

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL, TIENTSIN.

Cable Address: ASTOR.

The leading Hotel in Tientsin. Delightfully situated, facing Victoria Park, and located in the Centre of the Town's Life and Business

Spacious and Luxurious Dining and Reception Rooms.

Comfortable Bedrooms with Bath; Double, Single or En Suite.

First-Class Cuisine and Selected Cellar, under Foreign Supervision.

Central Heating, Electric Light, Modern Sanitary Arrangements.

Hotel Motor-Omnibus and Porters meet all Trains and Boats.

THE MANAGEMENT.

China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

We issue Policies in Sterling

Take advantage of the Exchange.

Telephone to us, Central 2601, or write to the Head Office,

10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates

FRAZAR & Co.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	1,900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	1,200,000

Head Office:

38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:

Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:

The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Iloilo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taiping
Delhi	Manila	(F. M. S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy (Lower
Haiphong	New York	Burma)
Hankow	Peking	Tientsin
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

L. R. BREMNER, Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital	Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves	Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bankok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papeete	
Kankoou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:

In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Pari et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique

Societe Anonyme

Paid-up Capital .....Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London office: 2 Bishopsgate. Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam

President:

JEAN JADOT

Governor Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:

London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne Societe Annoyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir Nacional d'Escompte d'Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS, Manager for China.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—

Sterling, £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 18,500,000

$33,500,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

Court of Directors:

Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, Chairman.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Deputy Chairman.
Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton.
F. C. Butcher, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.

Chief Manager.

Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bangkok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Saigon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Iloilo		Yokohama

London Bankers:

London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government ...	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 84, Old Broad St. E.C.

Bankers:

London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Harbin	Peking
Chanchun	Hongkong	Shanghai
Chefoo	Newchwang	Tientsin
Dairen	Nicolayowsk	Vladivostock
Hailan	O/Amur	Yokohama
Hankow		

35 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,
G. CARRERE,
Managers for China, Japan and India.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-Up Capital .....$	300,000.00
Reserve .....$	10,000.00
Deposits (June, 30, 1917)	$1,590,000.00

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a speciality.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Current accounts in both taels and dollars with interest, may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both taels and dollars, will be furnished on request.

K. P. CHEN, General Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital	$60,000,000
Paid-up Capital	$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanghai, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiquen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH, 3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts in Taels at the rate of 2 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:

12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital	Francs 45,000,000

One-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE

74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Saigon and Hongkong

BANKERS:

In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local currency and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local currency.

G. LION, Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed ...	Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up	" 36,000,000
Reserve Fund	" 22,100,000

London Bankers:

Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

Antunghsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Seattle
Changchun	Lyons	Singapore
Dalny	Mukden	Sydney
Hankow	Nagasaki	Sinanfu
Harbin	Newchwang	Tiehling
Hongkong	New York	Tientsin
Honolulu	Osaka	Tokio
Kobe	Peking	Tsingtau

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Capital & Surplus...	U.S. $6,500,000.00
Undivided Profits...	U.S. $1,348,000.00
	U.S. $7,848,000.00

Head Office:

55 Wall Street, New York
National City Bank Building.

London Office:

36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Branches:

Bombay	Hongkong	Peking
Calcutta	Kobe	San Francisco
Canton	London	Santo Domingo
Cebu	Manila	San Pedro de,
Colon	Medellin	Macoris
(Cristobal C.Z.)		Shanghai
Hankow	Panama	Singapore
		Tientsin
		Yokohama

Through its close affiliation with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution established at:—

Bahia	Rio de Janeiro
Buenos Aires	Santiago de Cuba
Genoa	Santos
Havana	San Paulo
Montevideo	Valparaiso
Petrograd	

The Corporation issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT on terms which may be ascertained on application, and transacts all other descriptions of Banking and Exchange business

H. C. GULLAND, Manager.

1a Kiukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital—
Guilders 60,000,000 (about £5,000,000)

Reserve Fund—
Guilders 11,595,461 (about £966,288)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency: BATAVIA

Agencies in Holland:

THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches.

Bandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tebing-Tinggi
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tegal
Djember	Penang	Telok-Betong
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Tjilatjap
Hongkong	Rangoon	Weltevreden
Kota-Radja	Semarang	
Langsa	Singapore	
Makassar	Soerabaya	
Medan		

London Bankers:

Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG, Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls.	5,000,000
Paid-up Capital...Sh. Tls.	2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL, Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital .....H.$	2,000,000
Subscribed and paid up Capital .....H.$	1,371,500
Reserve Fund .....H.$	120,000
Investment reserve fund...H.$	120,000

Head Office:

No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office:

No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG, Act. Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Subscribed Capital	1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	562,500
Reserve Fund	600,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:

Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

R. D. YOUNG, Manager.

7 Nanking Road. 9752

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorized by Presidential Mandates of April 7, 1914 and October 31, 1915.

Paid up Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

50 Branches and Agencies at principal commercial places in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangements.

Credit granted on Approved Securities and Every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

CHAO CHING HUA, Manager.

SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

No. 1 Kiukiang Road

Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Capital (Paid-up)	Yen 18,750,000
Reserve	Yen 1,470,000
Deposits	Yen 120,000,000

President, Baron K. Sumitomo

Head Office: OSAKA.

Branches:

Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Hyogo, Onomichi, Kure, Nihama, Hiroshima, Yanai, Shimonoseki, Moji, Wakamatsu, Kukuoka, Kurume, Honolulu, San Francisco, Bombay and Hankow

London Banker:
LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED
New York Banker:
NATIONAL CITY BANK OF N. Y.

Banking Business in General Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. KASAHARA, Manager.

Tel. No. 3538 (Sumitomo Bank).
Tel. No. 4663 (Compradore Office).

中 華 銀 行 Chung Foo Union Bank

Statutes approved by the Government in 1916

Head Office: Tientsin

Capital	$2,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	$1,000,000.00

Managing Director: SUN TAO SAN

Branches and Agencies:

Tientsin	Chinkiang
Shanghai	Soochow
Peking	Wusieh
Hankow	Hangchow
Nanking	Ningpo
Yangchow	Shaohsing
Hsuchow	Canton
Pengpu	Hongkong
Tsingkianpu	

Shanghai Branch
411, Ningpo Road

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN, Manager.
T. D. ZAR, Sub-manager.

INDIA'S HOME RULE AGITATION STUDIED

Madras Governor Deprecates Too Hasty Concessions Of Self-Government

Calcutta, India.—Lord Pentland, who has been Governor of Madras for about five years, has contented himself for the most part with making the ordinary business and complimentary speeches which fall to the lot of an Indian Governor to make. Recently, however, in closing the meeting of the Madras legislative council at Ootacamund, the hill station of the Madras Government, he reviewed the policy of Government generally, and offered some striking observations upon the course and prospects of Indian self-government.

His Excellency began by adverting to the recent Government order forbidding students to have anything to do with political movement. "The object which the Government has in view," he said, "is purely educational. Students remain as free as heretofore in their leisure to acquaint themselves, in their college debating societies, and by such means, with the politics and public affairs of the world which they are about to enter."

Replying to certain criticisms which had been offered with reference to the order, Lord Pentland said: "I cannot think that such criticisms will carry weight. I do not believe that the purposes of the Government in this matter will be misunderstood by students or by parents or guardians, or by college authorities, and it is satisfactory and creditable to those concerned that there should be already signs that in this matter the Madras Government has the support not only of educationists, but of the general body of public opinion."

With reference to self-government His Excellency claimed that current legislation provided ample means for the exercise of the energies of the educated class. "The work committed to the charge of these authorities," he said, "closely affects the lives of each one of us, far more closely and intimately than the mere high-sounding work of parliaments and national assemblies, and I am not sure that its dignity and importance and true usefulness are so fully recognised here as they are in countries like the United Kingdom, where self-governing institutions have been longer at work."

Referring to the home rule agitation which has been specially rife in Madras, Lord Pentland said: "Those of us who have the opportunity and the privilege of acquiring a more or less closer acquaintance with the conditions of Indian life and feeling, rejoice, as I do, heartily to be able to testify to an awakening sense of responsibility, and a gradual but steadily increasing fitness of Indians to take part in the administration of Indian affairs.

"Such reforms, however, represent only a small and minor portion of the demand now put forward, and do not satisfy, even for the immediate future, those who are responsible for the advocacy of the early grant of responsible self-government to India. Let us endeavor, honestly and candidly, to treasure the situation. If, as is stated far and wide, home rule means nothing less than at a very early date the placing of the executive Government in all its departments under the direct and full control of legislative councils containing a large majority of elected members, then I feel sure that I carry you with me when I say that among Indians acquainted with public affairs, nobody having any true sense of responsibility considers it, or will declare it within the range of practical politics; yet it is this which the present political propaganda seems to persuade the educated classes in India to expect.

"On the other hand, progress is to be steady and not rapid, as the Viceroy said the other day, that is to say, an ideal to be attained by slow and orderly change. Those of us who have the honor of taking any part in the government of India, or any portion of India, are working for and accelerating the approach towards the ideal, however distant it may be. Here and now it is impossible for us to foresee what reforms in these respects will be proposed for India at the close of the war. Whatever they may be, they will fall far short of the proposals to which I have alluded; yet there is no sign of any relaxation of this agitation, and the educated classes in India are being led to expect that which will not come and in some cases that which they know well cannot come. It is obvious that this situation contains the elements of misunderstanding, of difficulty, and possibly of friction. The present concern of the Madras Government is not with a final solution of this problem, but with the possible reaction upon public opinion in this presidency. In the situation which I have tried to describe, to ignore facts is to deceive ourselves. To ignore warnings from such sources is to court disappointment and humiliation—feelings which may provoke serious difficulties.

"For any such difficulties," proceeded Lord Pentland, "the leaders of the agitation and all who support and sympathise with them will be directly responsible. Against all advice and warning they have chosen to initiate and persist in this agitation at a most unsuitable time. One-sided discussion is always possible; fruitful discussion is quite another matter and in the full sense manifestly impossible at the present time."

His Excellency also deprecated the campaign of "constant detraction and condemnation directed against the actions and the motives of officials in the service of the Government in all its departments. . . . Whatever changes the future may bring," he said, "let me ask you, as men of affairs, to face the present situation in the interests of progress as well as of order. All thoughts of the early grant of responsible self-government should be put entirely out of mind, and all violence of language should be condemned."

The Haw Yeng Chinese Carpet Factory

Only wool of the best quality obtainable in China is used, after careful sifting, in the manufacture of our carpets. Our workmen are experts in this line of business, specially engaged by us from Peking and Tientsin. Carpets of all sizes and designs, and in every shade and colour, are always kept in stock to meet the demands of the public, but carpets of any novel or special pattern can be made to order. All carpets and rugs sold by us have been highly eulogised by our European customers as marvels of cheapness, considering their good quality.

We have now for sale carpets made of genuine camel wool, our prices for which are fixed at the very moderate rates of 40, 50 and 60 cents per foot. Foreign patronage is respectfully solicited.

HWA YENG FACTORY.
No. 127 Peking Road
Between Honan and Shantung Roads

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DENTAL-SURGEONS
of the Philadelphia Dental College and Garrestson's Hospital of Oral Surgery, Philadelphia, U.S.A., Will perform all Kinds of dental operation on modern Scientific principles And supply
Teeth of Superior Workmanship In Vulcanite, Gold and Alloy Plates, Gold Crown and Bridge Work.
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Passengers Departed

Per P.M. s.s. Colombia for Manila:—Mrs. Ninna Hansen, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Franking and two children, Mr. E. C. Helyering, Mr. and Mrs. Nelse Petersen. For Hongkong:—Miss L. A. Leach, Mr. W. A. Young, Jr., Mr. F. B. Shroff, and Mr. Jas. O'Leary.

Shipping Items

The I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Sungkiang left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The H.O. s.s. Changon left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Fengtien left Tientsin for Shanghai, via Chefoo and Weihaiwei on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Shantung left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kingsing left Tientsin for Shanghai, via Chefoo and Weihaiwei on Friday.

The C.M. Kiangwah left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Tungting left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinchi left Foochow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinming left Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo on Friday.

The I.-C. s.s. Wingsang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Shuntien will leave Tientsin for Shanghai, via Chefoo and Weihaiwei today.

The I.-C. s.s. Loongwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Chungking will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Tungchow will leave Tientsin for Shanghai, via Chefoo and Weihaiwei on Tuesday, Sept. 25.

The I.-C. s.s. Koonshing will leave Tientsin for Shanghai, via Chefoo and Weihaiwei on Tuesday, Sept. 25.

The C.M. s.s. Kwangchi will leave Wenchow for Shanghai today.

The N.Y.K. American line s.s. Inaba Maru, with mails left Moji for Shanghai on Saturday, and may be expected to arrive at Wayside wharf on Tuesday, September 25, about 7 a.m.

Passengers Arrived

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangteen from Ningpo:—Mr. W. J. Manley.

Per C.N. s.s. Sunning from Hongkong:—Mrs. C. C. Wood, Mrs. J. Magee, Mrs. Blanchet & 2 children.

Per I.-C. s.s. Esang from Tientsin:—Mr. Clark.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakuai Maru from Japan:—Mrs. Beytagh and 3 children, Mrs. N. Gange and 2 children, Mr. Sonkin and child, Mrs. Blechinden and 3 children, Mr. Drachenfels and 4 children, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Clark, Mr. P. Smith, Miss V. Clement, Miss E. H. Bacheloe, Mr. R. E. Shatchard, Mr. H. L. Holden, and Mr. W. Farmer.

Amusements

TOWA CINEMA THEATRE
No. 3 Woochang Road (Near Chapoo Road)
Programme for Sept. 23rd
"ANIMALS IN NURSERY"
Science and nature series.
"ON THE BRINK"
A magnificent photo-play, involving a strong dramatic story
IN THREE PARTS
"THOSE COLLEGE GIRLS"
Keystone Comedy.
In Two Parts
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY MONDAY AND FRIDAY
Matinee Today at 2.30 p.m.
Admission Prices:
30 cts., 20 cts. and 10 cts.
Commencing Monday, Sept. 24th,
"LIBERTY"
Thrilling and Sensational Serial.
Showing 13th and 14th Episodes, entitled:
"STRIFE AND SORROW"
and
"A MODERN JOAN OF ARC"
Four Reels.

ISIS THEATRE
Corner of Jukong & N. Szechuen Roads
(about 150 yards from Range Rd.)
Two Performances Nightly at 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.
Matinee Today at 3 p.m.
Tonight Tonight
The Stupendous Mystery Photo-play Serial
The
"CRIMSON STAIN MYSTERY"
The Story of a Modern Frankenstein, tense with thrills, supreme with heart interest, picturing the Great Evil that conquered a Noble Attempt to Shape Human Destiny.
Featuring the Master Stars
ETHEL GRANDIN and MAURICE COSTELLO
Showing the 3rd and 4th Episodes, in four Parts, entitled:
"THE BROKEN SPELL" and "DISAPPEARANCE"
Showing also the following Screaming Comedies:
"ALMOST A SCANDAL"
featuring Bill Ritchie
"HE IS A DEVIL" - "LOVE AND SWORDS"

AMUSEMENTS

APOLLO THEATRE
Programme for September 23rd
TONIGHT TONIGHT
"JEALOUS OF TOMORROW"
Featuring Mlle. Robinne. This fascinating photo-play embodies a poignant story of social life. It possesses a wonderful combination of power and pathos.
IN THREE PARTS.
Pathe's French and American Gazettes
Depicting all the principal events.
"TOM-TIT AND ROBIN RED-BREAST"
Educational and Nature Series
"NO-ONE TO GUIDE HIM"
A screaming Keystone Comedy. Featuring Syd Chaplin.
In Two Parts.
MATINEE Today, at 3 p.m.
"LIBERTY"
Showing 15th and 18th Episodes
Four Reels.
Programme for September 24th, 25th and 26th.
TONIGHT TONIGHT
"LIBERTY"
Thrilling and Sensational Serial Featuring MARIE WALCAMP and EDDIE POLO. Showing the final Two Episodes. Do not fail to see the exciting finish.
Pathe's French and American Gazettes
Depicting all the principal events.
"FISHING IN JAPAN"
Industrial and Educational series.
"THE STRATAGEM"
Comedy.
"WHEN LIZZIE GOT HER POLISH"
Comedy.

PARAMOUNT PICTURES
Are noted as being the most consistent and best motion picture productions ever presented in Shanghai—they are pleasing photo-plays. Peerless productions are Paramount Pictures.
Showing up to Monday, Sept. 24th
AT THE Olympic Theatre
"MAKING OF MADALENA"
A Five-Parts Photo-Play
Featuring The Famous Star
EDNA GOODRICH
NEW GAUMONT GRAPHIC and COMEDY FILMS
AT THE Victoria Theatre
The Five-Parts Masterpiece
"WHITE PEARL"
Featuring
MARIE DORO
NEW GRAPHIC and NEW COMEDIES
The First Three Episodes of
"GLORIA'S ROMANCE"
Will be exhibited at the MATINEE Today, at 3 p.m.
AT THE
Victoria Theatre

WALK-OVER BOOTS
ANSWER THE CALL OF THE SEASON

THE well clad foot—trim, neat, stylish—is the outcome of carefully selected boots or shoes.

Our FALL SHOWING includes the most fashionable models in an array of leathers, styles, shapes and effects that are not only varied, but includes everything that the STYLE JUDGES approve.

As usual the Walk-Over Shoe Store will be the style center in footwear for both men and women. You will find this store the most satisfactory place at which to select FALL BOOTS or SHOES.

Prices For Men $12.50 up
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PHOENIX and McCALLUM Silk Hosiery

WALK-OVER Findings and Shoe Trees

WALK-OVER SHOE STORE
"The Store of Service"
17 NANKING ROAD

French Garden
OPEN-AIR CINEMA
Public Garden—174 Avenue Joffre
(Ex-German Garden Club)
TONIGHT TONIGHT
Showing
The Famous War Romance in 5 Parts
"The Chocolate Soldier"
Performance at 9.15 p.m.
Admission 70 Cents

St. George's Gardens
(Bubbling Well Road)
Open-Air Cinema
Every Evening
at 9.15
Change of Programme on Mondays & Fridays

FOE'S FRONT SHAKY, GEN. MAURICE SAYS

Comments On 'Painful Lack Of Veracity' Of Recent German Official Statements

MEANT TO DECEIVE PEOPLE

Allies On Western Front Have Taken 32,500 Prisoners Since End Of July

London, August 23.—In an interview today Major Gen. Frederick B. Maurice, Chief Director of the War Intelligence Office, commented on "the painful lack of veracity" of recent German War Office bulletins and said that the tone of these statements "shows that the high command feels strongly the necessity of coloring all recent operations with a brush that will buck up and encourage the faltering German people." In the same connection he spoke of "the wabbling military situation" which the Teutons faced.

General Maurice, discussing with The Associated Press the fields of operations, remarked that the French and British were proceeding on methodical lines as before on the west front, while the Italian offensive bade fair to result in "a victory of the first magnitude."

In the last three days the Entente Allies on the western front have taken 25,000 prisoners and since July 31 they have taken 32,500 prisoners, said General Maurice. "I am confident that before the end of August we will have toped the figure of 40,000 which the Germans claim to have taken in a month on the Russian front although their total undoubtedly is composed, by at least half, of mere stragglers from the mutinous and disorganised Russian units."

General Maurice continued:

"The temporary disorganisation on the Russian front has not been as serious in effect as the Entente Allies had feared and as the Germans had hoped. A German break through in Moldavia and in South Galicia would have had serious results, for it would have involved certain strategic retirements on other parts of the line; but the Germans made no progress here, and the Russians are fighting well."

Discussing the situation on the British front in France and Belgium, General Maurice said:

"We still are in the midst of a battle. Battles nowadays last two or three months instead of a day or two, as in the old times. Trying to predict the result from the achievements thus far is like judging the battle of Waterloo from the situation that existed at 10 o'clock in the morning. When we get to 4 o'clock in Flanders we can probably say whether we are likely to obtain a decisive victory.

"We are carrying out our campaign in France and Flanders on the same careful, methodical plan which I have often explained to you. Each move is made against strictly limited objectives, beyond which we do not attempt to go. In the case of the fighting which began August 16 the objective was even more limited than usual, owing to the unfavorable condition of the ground. But we got what we wanted and settled ourselves there for the next move.

"At Lens we are now right into the town on the southwest and northwest boundaries.

"The Germans are fighting very hard and very well. This is particularly true of their troops on the British front, where they have brought up reserves from the French front. How hard they are pushed is shown by the fact that they have had to employ many more divisions than we, and that they have been compelled to withdraw more than twice as many divisions as we on account of exhaustion or losses.

"The Germans have not only brought up plentiful reserves against the British thrust, but also great quantities of artillery. When signs of our Flanders offensive first appeared on the horizon they transferred all the good airplanes they had on the Russian front to Flanders, but without helping the air situation much.

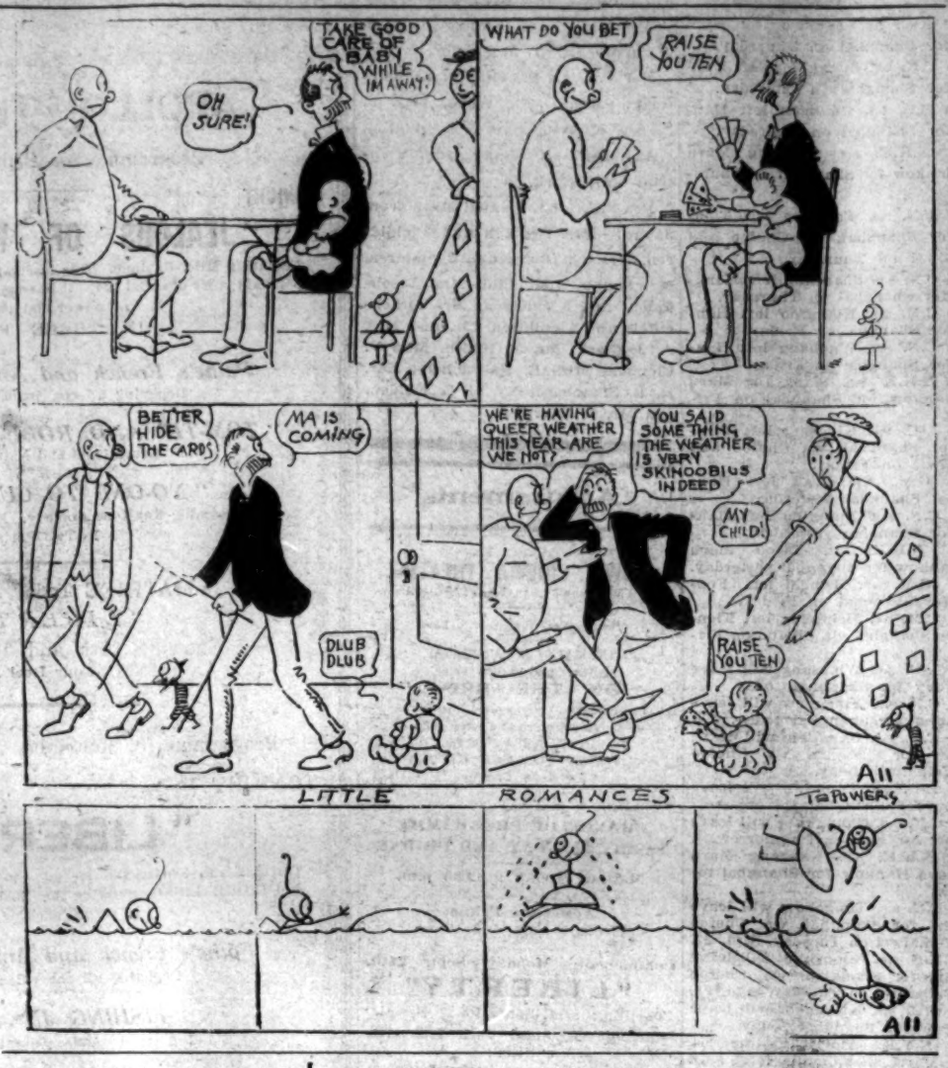
"The withdrawal of German reserves from the French front undoubtedly made the French Verdun push easier, and this was naturally one of the things taken into account by the Allies. The French attack at Verdun, I may say, is being carried out according to the same methodical plans as ours in the north. In their first attack they gained about three-fourths of their objectives, leaving the other one-fourth to be cleaned up later by localised operations.

"On the Italian front also we have had a notable success this week. The battle there is still in progress and little need be said until it develops further. From the professional point of view I may say, however, that the Italians have already gained an important victory, which gives promise of developing presently into a victory of the first magnitude.

"In conclusion I might say a word about the German communiques of the last fortnight. It is unnecessary to draw any further attention to their painful lack of veracity, which is so completely demonstrated by the Langemarck fiasco. But for us all there is a note of encouragement in the tone of these daily statements. Their tone shows that the high command feels strongly the necessity of coloring all recent operations with a brush which will buck up and encourage the faltering German people. It is necessary to use any means to assure the Germans that everything that happens is a victory. Von Ludendorff claims a victory every day, whichever way his army is moving or is being moved.

"The German people are not starving, but are in a sad state of discomfort—food none to plentiful, soaps and fats lacking, the coal supply short and railway traffic breaking down. The people need every word of encouragement that Von Ludendorff and Michaelis can extract from the wabbling miliary situation."

Joys and Glooms By Tom Powers



Wells Fargo & Company

EXPRESS

Express Service
Throughout the United States, Canada, Alaska, Hawaii, Mexico and Salvador.

CHEAPEST MEANS OF PACKAGE TRANSPORTATION TO THE PACIFIC COAST

Freight Service
Import and Export. Through combined car service on Imports at lowest rates.

Money Orders
At current exchange rates. Premium—0.30 per $100.00.

Travellers' Checks
At current exchange rates. Premium—0.50 per $100.00.

Wells Fargo & Co Express

WELLS FARGO & COMPANY.
No. 8 Kiukiang Road.
(Corner Szechuen Rd.)
Telephone 4241
Owen Williams,
General Agent.

When in trouble with your car

PHONE

WEST 1211

HONIGSBERG Service Station

APART FROM A FEW LINES, THERE ARE NO STANDARDS OF QUALITY FOR

VARNISHES, PAINTS, ENAMELS, DISTEMPERS, ETC., ETC.

Buyers must rely upon the reputation and experience of their Suppliers, and the Firm with the biggest reputation and soundest experience in these goods out East, is

WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK LTD.

who have been **Manufacturers** for 150 Years, **Suppliers** to the China Market for over 30 Years, and who are represented in Shanghai and Hongkong by their own factory-trained Experts.

Largest Stockists In China Of All Painting Materials For All And Every Purpose.

Buyers' Guide and all particulars from

WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK LTD.

WHC

Shanghai or Hongkong.

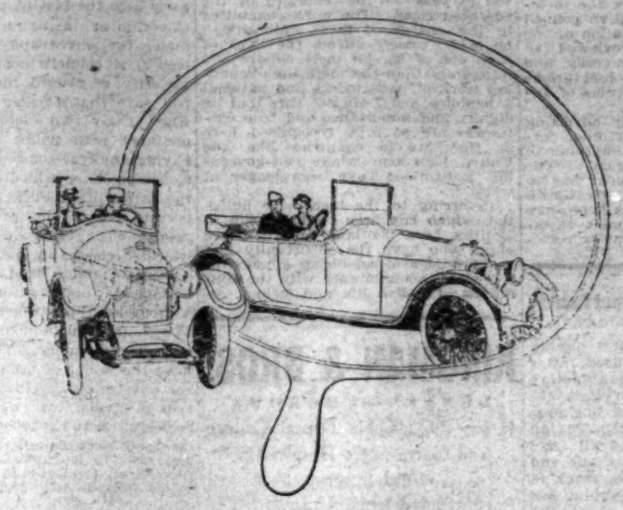
F. C. Banham, Manager in the Far East.

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar and Motor Co., Ltd.

Sole Agents for

The Scripps-Booth Corporation of Detroit

Manufacturers of the popul r



Scripps-Booth Roadster

beg to inform their customers that the price of this elegant, eco omical yet luxurious car—the ideal car for the owner-driver—will shortly be increased.

Of those which are expected to arrive at the end of September, a few are still unsold. Customers contemplating a purchase are advised to book their order NOW to avoid disappointment.

For particulars, please communicate with us through

Garage Telephone: No. West 1213

WEEKS & CO., LTD.

for beautiful CRETONNES. Over 160 well-selected patterns to choose from, including some of the newest London designs, price 80 cents. to $4.50 per yard.

JUST ARRIVED, some charming colour effects in SHADOW-OMBRA. We now have a large selection of over 50 patterns in this lovely fabric, from $2.00 to $4.20 per yard.

Loose-covers curtains, draperies, cut and made to order by our new FOREIGN UPHOLSTERER, late of Messrs. *Maple, Ltd., London and Paris.* Pattern books and large samples of all our Cretonnes and Shadow-Ombra's sent to select from. Estimates given for all descriptions of work.

NEW BOLTON SHEETINGS and HERRINGBONE SHEETINGS in usual furnishing colours, viz., cream, drab, grey, rose, pink, light blue, dark blue, light, mid and dark greens, crimson, old gold, suitable for curtains and draperies.

BOLTON SHEETING 50" wide $1.30 per yard
HERRINGBONE SHEETING „ 1.50 „

NEW Mercerised Cotton REPS or POPLIN in new self colours, 50 in. wide, $3.00 per yard.

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT, TELEPHONE 2296.

SHIPPING

N.Y.K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI.

(Subject to alteration.)

EUROPEAN LINE.

For London or Liverpool via ports.

*(For Liverpool.)

	Tons		
*KITANO MARU	16,000	———	Oct. 18
SHIDZUOKA MARU ...	12,500	———	Oct. —
*HIRANO MARU	16,000	———	Oct. —

FOR HONGKONG.

INABA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Higo,	Sept. 25

AMERICAN LINE.

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

INABA MARU	12,500	Capt. K Higo,	Oct. 18
YOKOHAMA MARU ..	12,500	Capt. T. Terada.	Oct. 29
SADO MARU	12,500	Capt. M. Shinohe,	Nov. 17

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

HAKUAI MARU	5,000	Capt. K. Takano,	Sept. 25
YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Sudzuki,	Sept. 29
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida,	Oct 2
CHIKUZEN MARU	5,500	Capt. K. Nakajima.	Oct 6
CHIKUGO MARU	5,500	Capt. Y. Yui,	Oct. 9

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji.)

KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yagiu,	Sept. 27
KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito,	Oct. 4

KOBE TO SEATTLE

TAMBA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Akamatsu,	Oct. 5

FOR JAPAN

FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Irisawa,	Sept. 29
HIRANO MARU	16,000	———	Oct. 1
INARA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Higo,	Oct. 13

AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

			Leave Hongkong.
NIKKO MARU	10,000	———	Oct. 16, 1917
AKI MARU	12,500	———	Nov. 13, 1917
TANGO MARU	14,000	———	Dec. 18

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostock, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to
T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai, Tel. No. 2729.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

0000 = Midnight, 1330 = 130 p.m.

July 1st, 1917, and until further notice

Mail 101 B. s.	Mail 3. B. s.	Luxe 1. B. S.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Luxe 2. B. S.	Mail 4. B.	Mail 102. B. s.
2088	838	300	0	dep. Peking arr.	2200	1930	1020
2345	1112	536	. .	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1985	1700	730
2350	1117	540	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	1980	1653	718
000	1130	630	. .	arr. Tientsin-East dep.	1920	1648	700
1910	530	2340	524	arr. Mukden dep.	200	. .	1040

Local 5.	Mail 3. B. s.			Tientsin-Pukow Line		Mail 4. B. s.	Local 6.
715	1130	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.	—	1705	1612
725	1140	—	2.71	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	—	1655	1602
745	1200	—		dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	—	1631	1547
1128	1500	—	78	dep. Tsangchow dep.	—	1328	1221
1457	1748	—	148	dep. Techow dep.	—	1048	928
1801	2031	—	—	arr. Tsinanfu dep.	—	808	640
7.	:	—	220	:	—	:	8.
800	2031	—	—	dep. Tsinanfu arr.	—	746	1812
1039	2231	—	266	dep. Taianfu dep.	—	601	1542
1300	033	—		arr. Yanchowfu dep.	—	349	1311
1315	048	—	318	dep. Yanchowfu arr.	—	339	1256
1534	318	—	377	dep. Lincheng dep.	—	120	1032
1814	450	—	—	arr. Hsuchowfu dep.	—	2336	810
9.	:	—	420	:	—	:	10.
630	457	—	—	dep. Hsuchowfu arr.	—	2329	2017
1156	838	—		arr. Pengpu dep.	—	1953	1443
1206	840	—	523	dep. Pengpu arr.	—	1946	1432
1657	1152	—	600	dep. Chuchow dep.	—	1649	928
1843	1300	—	631	arr. Pukow dep.	—	1530	738

Express 16. B. S.	Express 10. B.			Shanghai-Nanking Line		Express 1. B.	Express 15. B. S.
.	1420	. .	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.	. .	1410	.
2300	1439	. .	. .	dep. Nanking arr.	. .	1418	650
700	2130	. .	193	arr. Shanghai-North dep.	. .	755	2300

Yanchowfu-Tsinanfu Branch Line				Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line			
930	1330	2130	d. Yanchowfu a.	530	1110	1800	d. Lincheng a.
1038	1445	2232	a. Tsaingchow d.	638	1219	1908	a. Tsochuang d.

810	1410	2100	d. Lincheng a.	810	1410	2100	d. Lincheng a.
708	1302	1948	a. Tsochuang d.	708	1302	1948	a. Tsochuang d.

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

500 — train runs on Thursday only. 230 — train runs on Fridays only.

300 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B — train has buffet car with regular meal service

S — train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. 2 — train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, July 1917.

Large Display Advertisements
intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before **5 p.m. on Friday.**

VETERAN OF FRANCE ADVISES AMERICANS

Trained Officers Are The Great Need, Says Lieut.-Col. Azan, Addressing Harvard Club

Boston, August 13.—The great responsibility that will rest upon the student officers just graduated from the various training camps in the making of the national army was pointed out by Lieut.-Col. Paul Jean Azan, French officer and military writer, at a dinner held in the Harvard Club here. Colonel Azan, discussing the great task that lies ahead of America in producing a force that will be effective, placed the future of the national army in the hands of the newly commissioned officers, for, he said, "an army is as good as its officers."

"The problem of the officering of the troops is the great problem to solve, in America even more than elsewhere. I have had the great honor of having been given this problem to study for the French Army, when, as a result of the terrific losses experienced by our troops, our small units had come to lack leaders. It was thus that I came to create in September, 1916, schools for all arms and for all ranks in immediate proximity to the front.

"The General in Chief gave me as collaborators in this work the best officers that he could find among those that had really fought in this war and placed them at the head of the different schools. Then, while our troops continued fighting, they sent to these schools officers and non-commissioned officers and these attended courses for terms varying from twenty to sixty days; they then returned to their army corps and became instructors in schools of smaller size, teaching particularly during periods of rest. This system has given excellent results and has permitted the knowledge of the newest methods to be extended little by little until they reach down to the humblest soldier.

Need of Instructions School

"This system is, in my humble opinion, especially necessary for the American Army, which has had no experience of European warfare and is almost entirely without officers. It is certainly impossible to think of instructing 500,000 or 1,000,000 men individually in the immediate future if one has not at least one experienced instructor per hundred. The system of simultaneously training several thousand officers in one camp would be all well enough if there were a sufficient number of perfect instructors for them. But certainly the army cannot be deprived of all its best men at the very moment that it has begun to cross the sea. Would it not be wise, in future, to reduce the officers' schools to a small number for the purpose of making instructors?"

Such a system if adopted would, in the opinion of Colonel Azan, penetrate to the very heart of the National Army. He said that it would act as a great stimulant to the enlisted men, because they would see day by day the progress toward bars or leaves of their fellowmen and be spurred to try to win promotion themselves. Continuing, he said: "An army is as good as its officers. The value of the future American Army depends entirely on the measures that are to be taken in the immediate future for the instruction of its officers. Doubtless with time this army will learn; doubtless on French soil its contingents will become perfect and hardened to war. But time is a factor which must not be wasted.

"Every day lost represents the loss of many human lives and many fortunes, and consequently tears and misery. A loss of fifteen days might possibly cause, on account of the succession of the seasons, a whole year's prolongation of the war.

"A comrade of the American Army asked me recently how much time, in my opinion, would be necessary to prepare an American soldier for warfare. From three months to a year, according to his teacher, was my answer. Moreover, if the instructor is bad the soldier will know nothing at the end of the year and will be killed.

Faulty Instruction Fatal

"This, gentlemen, is the fatal result of a faulty military instruction; it is capital punishment. Not only does the officer who has been badly taught get himself killed for nothing, but he also causes the death of the soldiers whose lives are intrusted to him. It is therefore not a question of creating in a hurry 80,000 badly taught officers. What we want is to make some 5,000 perfect ones in three or four schools, while others get ready on a more modest scale. Every one of these 5,000 men can easily furnish twenty others, which will make 100,000 officers, and meantime a new series of men would come in succession to be perfected in the big schools.

"I hope, gentlemen, that you will be good enough to pardon me for having expressed to you certain personal ideas. You will excuse me when you reflect that I have in no-wise the desire to give advice to men who are better qualified than I from every point of view; my only object is to give you the result of the experience I have acquired in the armies commanded by Generals Fayolle and Mangin, where several thousands of French officers up to and including the rank of Major have been taught under my direction. The methods which have been introduced in France under the pressure of necessity, and which have succeeded there, ought also to succeed in America."

As to the army itself, the French officer declared that he was convinced that it would win honors on French soil greater than any military body ever won before.

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkew market as compiled on September 18, 1917.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	„	16-20
Pork	„	25-30
Veal	„	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	none
Cod	„	16-18
Mandarin	„	40-50
Mackerel	„	20-25
Pomfret	„	20-25
Salmon	„	none
Samli	„	none
Soles	„	16-18
Whitebait	„	20-22
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	„	40-70
Eggs	per doz.	16-20
Fowl	per lb.	18-20
Geese	each	60-1.00
Hare	„	none
Partridge	„	none
Pheasant	„	none
Pigeons	„	18-20
Plover	„	none
Quail	„	20-25
Snipe	„	18-20
Turkey	per lb.	35-40
Teal	each	20
Wild Duck	„	none
Wild Geese	„	none
Woodcock	„	none
Wild Pigeons	„	none
Fruit		
Apples	per lb.	10-16
Appricots	„	none
Bananas	„	5-6
Cherries	„	none
Cocoanuts	each	15-18
Chestnuts	per lb	10-12
Figs	per doz.	4-8
Grapes	„	14-16
Lemons	each	6-7
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	„	10-12
Peaches	per lb.	none
Persimmons	„	5-6
Peeboes	per lb.	none
Plums	„	18-20
Pumeloes	each	10-14
Pineapples	„	10-12
Pears	per lb.	8-14
Strawberries	„	none
Walnuts	„	none
Vegetables		
Artichokes	each	none
Asparagus	per doz.	20-25
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Broad Beans	„	6-8
Beetroot	per bunch	1-2
Cabbage	each	4-5
Celery	per bunch	2-3
Carrots	„	2-3
Cauliflower	each	none
Egg Plant	per lb.	4-5
French Beans	„	10-12
Green Corn	each	1-2
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	per lb.	2-3
Peas	„	none
Potatoes	per pic.	$1.80-2.00
Parnips	per bunch	3-4
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	5-6
Tomatoes	„	4-5
Turnips	per bunch	none
Grain and Flour		
Flour American	per 50 lb.	$5.50
Flour Shanghai	per 50 lb.	$2.50
Rice	per 200 lb.	$7.00
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottles	30
Chinese dairies	„	17

E. KILNER.
Chief Inspector.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agts.
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	1769	Ger	Carlowitz
Sept 13	Liverpool	Atlantor	3312	Br.	B. & S.
Sept 21	Hongkong	Anhui	1350	Br.	B. & S.
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia†	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd
Aug 5	Hongkong	China†	3868	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Elckmeer*	4651	Ger.	H. D. & Co
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna*	189	Ger.	H. D. & Co
Sept 20	Moji	Hayasaki Maru	893	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Sept 17	Tacoma	Justin	1709	Am.	B. & T Co.
Sept 14	Japan	Kenkon maru	1682	Jap.	K. M. A.
Sept 14	Japan	Kenkon maru	5448	Jap.	P. T. Co.
Sept 21	Hankow	Kiangyung	1451	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co
Sept 19	Hankow	Luenho	1520	Br.	J. M. & Co
July 15	Hankow	Meida)*	1683	Ger.	Melchers
July 30	Hankow	Meilet*	1687	Ger	Melcher
Sept 20	Hankow	Meifoo	408	Am.	S. Oil Co
Aug 28	Nagasaki	Meiyu	902	Am.	
July 30	Tsingtau	Sikiang.*	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.
July 30	Hongkong	Silesia†	3318	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd
Sept 4	Cruise	Store Nordiske	598	Dan	G.-N. T. Co.
Sept 19	Tientsin	Shengking	1315	Br.	B. & S.
Sep 17	Hongkong	Taishun	1612	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
Sept 2	Newchwang	Toonan	842	Chi	C.M.S.N.Co.
Sept 21	Swatow	Wenchow	560	Br.	B. & S.

*Taken over by the Chinese Government on March 14.

†Taken over by the Chinese Government on August 14.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Man	Commander
BNB	Apr. ..		Decidee	Fr g-b.	680	10	..	
Int. DW	Apr. ..		D de Lagree	Fr g-b.	..	..	..	
E J	Aug. 25	Curise	Kinsha	Br. g-b.	160	6	..	
ODW	Apr. 29		Palos	Am g-b.	190	2	48	Dejano
P&OB	Apr. 14		Samar	Am g-b.	248	4	88	Brown
KND	Apr. ..		Suimda	Jap g-b	120	..	..	
P&OB	Aug. 6	Curise	Villalobas	Fr. g-b.	..	..	..	
B J	Aug. 24	Curise	Woodcock	Br g-b	150	..	..	

THE

SWEETEST THING IN THE WORLD!

Mennen's Borated Talcum Is Unlike All Others

There is a vast difference in talcs—in their fineness and medication—some are good, others impure, gritty and harsh.

You use talcum powder in such unlimited quantities on the sensitive skin of your baby, that the selection of a pure, safe powder is of great importance.

MENNEN'S
BORATED TALCUM

is recommended and used by doctors and nurses everywhere, because of its purity, antiseptic qualities and fineness.
Insist on the *genuine*.

G. MENNEN CHEMICAL CO.
Newark, N.J. U.S.A. Trade Mark

About the sweetest thing in the world is a baby just after he is bathed and powdered—especially if he's your own baby! Especially, also, if he's powdered right with

MENNEN'S!!

Out of the hundreds of brands of Talcum Powder, two or three may be as good as Mennen's—but it is easy to be sure. Ask by name for Mennen's Borated Talcum.

At all dealers

Arkell & Douglas, Inc.

Distributors

38 Canton Road, Telephone Central 2002.

LIFEBUOY

SOAP

USE LIFEBUOY FOR HEALTH'S SAKE

Give LIFEBUOY SOAP a trial today for your health's sake.

LIFEBUOY SOAP has been proved to be a powerful disinfectant and exterminator of germs and microbes of disease.

Your Dealer Sells It.

Agents: LEVER BROTHERS (CHINA) LIMITED

3 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai

K & E

Stand for

ABSOLUTE RELIABILITY

in

ENGINEERING INSTRUMENTS

AND MATERIALS

Blue Print Paper	Engineers' and Architects' Levels
Drawing Paper	Railroad and Mining Transits
Profile Paper and Cloth	Range Finders
Drawing Instruments	Angle Mirrors
Drawing Inks	Ranging Poles
Drawing Tables	Levelling Rods
Water Colours	Measuring Tapes and Chains
etc.	etc.

Sole Agents:

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.

4 Yuen Ming Yuen Road. Telephone 778

BIANCHI'S

美大馬路勞合路口

SCIENTIFIC EYE-TESTING

Precise Duplicating Fine Repairing

ACCURATE LENS GRINDING

Toric and Kryptok Lenses, Sun-glasses, Protection Goggles & Everything Optical

Special rate to Doctor's prescriptions

CHINESE OPTICAL COMPANY

P 352 Nanking Road, cor. Lloyd Road

Branches: Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Changsha, Hangchow

中國精益眼鏡公司

Business and Official Notices

The Event of the Season ! ! !

HILL'S BAZAAR

will open on
MONDAY, 1st OCTOBER,
at 119 Szechuen Road, near Chinese Post Office,

and will offer for 12 DAYS ONLY, 20,000 ARTICLES of WINTER OUTFITTING GOODS and HOUSEHOLD LINENS—value $50,000.00.

GUARANTEE.—The proprietors of Hill's Bazaars (China) guarantee that every article offered at their Shanghai Bazaar will be lower in price than last winter, the quality in most instances being even higher.

Now you all know that prices have gone up since last winter, so that when we offer you NEW WINTER GOODS at lower prices than last year it means a SAVING TO YOU of nearly 50%.

SMALL PROFITS—QUICK TURNOVER.—To this great principle do we attribute the popularity of our BAZAARS. This principle enables us to offer new and up-to-date goods, our big turnover of our five Bazaars in China necessitating constant buying, giving us the opportunity to take full advantage of the favorable rate of exchange, thus making low prices not only a possibility but a certainty.

ONE PRICE—the same to all under like conditions—is the bed rock of Hill's Bazaars. No juggling of confusing discounts, no preference rebates to dealers. One Price means that from Monday, the 1st October, until Saturday, the 13th, you can buy from us NEW GOODS at CUT PRICES, no matter what will happen to the open market during our Bazaar. Each article marked so low as to be able to bear the strong glare of comparison.

It will pay you to wait for
HILL'S BAZAAR.

15213 S.25.

ENGINEERS WANTED

With a view to increase our Engineering Staff in the near future, we invite Chinese Engineers, specialised in Mechanical, Metallurgical and Mining Engineering, with practical experience, to apply to the undersigned, without having recourse to introduction by private friends.

Z. T. K. WOO,
Hanyang Iron & Steel Works,
Hanyang.

15210

FOR CHARTER

Steamer, 3,500 tons D/W, free January, 12 months time charter, limits Far Eastern Route.

Only bona-fide applications will be entertained.

Apply to
C. A. MARTINHO-MARQUES,
Ship Broker,
96 Szechuen Road.

Fresh Butter.

"Daisy" Brand

The finest quality procurable. Always fresh, pure and delicious and always gives satisfaction.

"Meadow" Brand

An excellent Butter for the table or cooking.

TASMANIAN "I.X.L." JAMS & FRUITS

Finest quality — made from only the finest selec ed fruit and pure cane sugar.

TO BE OBTAINED OF ALL STOREKEEPERS.

Imported by
GEDDES & CO., LTD.
Tel. 346. 5 Peking Road.

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 17

NOTICE

As claims for money in payment for business with which the undersigned firm have had no connection whatever are often presented at our office, we hereby give notice that any persons requiring payment of any account must apply to the manager direct. No employe of our firm is authorised to have partnership transactions with outsiders, and should any such be discovered, the employe concerned will be immediately dismissed.

DAR FUNG YUNG,
大豐永唐敏之
67 Rue Du Fokien.

15203

MODES DE PARIS

90r Bubbling Well Road.
(Opposite Race Course).

MADAME CECILE begs to inform her patrons that she has returned from her vacation and is prepared to receive orders for dress-making of every description from September 1st, 1917. 14898

Alma Estates, Ltd.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Directors have declared a second interim dividend for the year ending 30th September, 1917, of 5 per cent on the issued Capital of the Company—being equal to 45 tael cents per Share, payable on 25th September, 1917, to registered shareholders on record on that date.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 17th to the 25th September, 1917, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.
HUGO REISS & CO.,
Secretaries & General Managers.
Shanghai, September 11, 1917.

15089

The International Recreation Club

KIANGWAN RACES

29th September and 1st October, 1917

1st Saddling Bell at 1.30 p.m. (Sharp) Daily.

ENTRIES close on Monday, 24th September, 1917, at 6 p.m. at the Club House, 126 Bubbling Well Road.

Entry forms may be obtained upon application to the undersigned.

By order,
Y. J. CHANG,
Secretary.

15168

"For indecision brings its own delays, and days are lost lamenting o'er lost days. Are you in earnest? Seize this very minute. What you can do, or dream you can, begin it. Boldness has genius, power, and magic in it. Only engage, and then the mind grows heated. Begin, and then the work will be completed."

WIDLER & COMPANY
CHUNGKING, WEST CHINA
Born 1915—Still Existing.

Have you tried our

"UPPER CRUST" Rye Whiskey ?

=THE WHISKEY=
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GARNER, QUELCH & CO.
WINE MERCHANTS
73 Szechuen Road

THE COTTON ANTI-ADULTERATION ASSOCIATION

The Sixth Annual Meeting of the above Association will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Company, Limited, on Tuesday, the 25th September, 1917, at 4 p.m., when the Committee's Report and Statement of Accounts for the period ended 31st July, 1917, will be presented.

E. C. PEARCE,
Chairman.

15166

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2466.

REGISTRATION OF GERMAN AND AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN SUBJECTS.

NOTICE is hereby given that no German or Austro-Hungarian Subject will be permitted to reside within or to enter the Foreign Settlement or to pass upon any Municipal road after Saturday, October 6, unless provided with the requisite Permit which may be obtained upon application at the Town Hall.

To facilitate the issue of these Permits, the conditions of which must be strictly observed, all German and Austro-Hungarian Subjects resident within the Settlement or upon any Municipal road, are required to attend and register their names and addresses and produce their photographs (3 copies Passport size) at the Town Hall on any day excepting Sundays, after Thursday, September 20, and on or before Monday, October 1, between 9 a.m. and 12 noon and 2 p.m. and 5 p.m.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Acting Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, September 18, 1917.

15159

ZUNG LEE & SONS, (W. Z. Lee & Sons, Est. 1895), BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

METALS AND HARDWARE

Contractors to Governments, Municipalities, Railways, Tramways, etc.

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NEVER SATISFIED
THEY ALWAYS RETURN TO
GRIFFITHS' STORES
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DELICIOUS
"BLUE RIBBON"
TINNED FRUITS
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Tel. 4778 — **THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.** — Tel. 4778
4 Canton Road, Shanghai

The Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration

Notification No. 262.

INVITATION OF TENDERS (090/1).

Tenders, which will be opened at 3 p.m. on the 1st day of November, 1917, are hereby invited for the supply of LOCOMOTIVE and WAGGON TYRES and AXLES and COPPER RODS for FIRE-BOX STAY BOLTS, for a free list of which apply to the Administration, where tender forms attached with drawings and full particulars may be obtained on payment of a sum of $5.00.

(Signed) S. C. SHÜ,
Managing Director.

Tientsin, September 1, 1917.

15030

FRESH SAMLI

$1.50 per lb.

FRESH HERRINGS

25 cents each

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C. EDDIE & CO.
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Tel. North 639

Russian Lady Dentist

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20 Nanking Road

Consultations, 9-12 and 2-6

Telephone 1916.

15018

At The

New Point Hotel

Yangtzepoo

TODAY, between 5 and 7 o'clock

MUSICAL AFTERNOON TEA

Dainty and Delicious (Russian Tea)

Inclusive **75 Cts.** Inclusive

RING UP **3809**

for a comfortable 5-passenger car

PER HOUR **$4.00** PER HOUR

CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.
2a Jinkee Road.

The Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations, Limited

Interim Dividend for Account the Year Ending Dec. 31, 1917.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT at a Meeting of The Board of Directors held on Thursday, 20th September, 1917, it was decided to pay an Interim Dividend of 25 Candareens per share on the issued Capital of the Company, on Wednesday, 3rd October, 1917, to shareholders on record on that date.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Wednesday, 26th September, to Wednesday, 3rd October, 1917, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. N. TRUMAN & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Dated, 21st September, 1917.
13 Nanking Road, Shanghai.

15195

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

TO LET, for immediate occupation, bright, airy offices, with spacious godown at back. Centrally situated. Apply to 13 Kiukiang Road.

15176 S.26.

EDUCATIONAL

EXPERIENCED lady teacher gives lessons in Russian, French and music. New, easy methods. Apply to Box 113, THE CHINA PRESS.

15128 S.23.

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE
14-16 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms Front and back, with bathrooms and verandah) to let. Moderate prices. Good table.
Tel. 3482

Nos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens
'Phone 1941

In No. 11, Facing Park, a large bedroom and sitting room combined, with closed verandah and bathroom attached. Comfortable for a small family
also
A small cosy attic room.

TO LET, a flat of 2 large rooms, verandah, bathroom and kitchen. Apply to Box 150, THE CHINA PRESS.

15200 S.25.

TO LET, in Western district, flat of three rooms, with bathroom, verandah and kitchen. Apply to Box 142, THE CHINA PRESS.

15200 S.25.

ORIENTAL HOUSE, 31 Boone Road, two large rooms in attic, well-furnished in all, comfortable for family.

15201 S.23.

TO LET, from October 1st, large room facing south, with verandah and bathroom attached. Apply 48 Bubbling Well Road.

15199 S.25.

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED, for service in an outport, several young men, previous experience not necessary, permanent position, splendid opportunity for advancement. Apply to Box 149, THE CHINA PRESS.

15214 S.29.

WANTED, a Chinese or Portuguese of good appearance, must speak English and Chinese fluently, have had selling experience. Good position to right party. Apply in own handwriting to X. Y. Z., THE CHINA PRESS.

15215 S.23.

WANTED: An able Chinese compradore, with selling experience, for a rapidly-growing American concern. Must put up two to three thousand dollars in cash, and give necessary chop guarantee. For particulars, please apply to Box 138, THE CHINA PRESS.

15193 S.27.

WANTED, sales girl for millinery and drapery store. Apply to Box 135, THE CHINA PRESS.

15188 S.23.

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements petitions, letters, legal documents advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a Peking Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED, position as private secretary or travelling companion to party to India. British woman. Apply to Box 145, THE CHINA PRESS.

15205

AN experienced lady steno-typist, with knowledge of office work, seeks morning engagement only. Speaks five languages. Allied nationality. Apply to Box 146, THE CHINA PRESS.

15206 S.25.

OFFICE MAN, with piece goods, correspondence, sales and shipping experience, also banking, holding high testimonials, and understands few languages, and having lots of spare time, seeks extra employment in any capacity; none too small to consider or accept. Strict secrecy will be observed. Apply to Box No. 136, THE CHINA PRESS.

15190 S.27.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, No. 53 Broadway Terrace, four-roomed house, Tls. 26 per month. Apply to 10 Yangtszepoo Road.

15212 S.29.

TO LET, No. 10 Wayside Road, 4-roomed house, rent Tls. 40 per month. Apply China Realty Co., Ltd., 39 Nanking Road.

15192

TO RENT: No. 73 Route Vallon, from September 15th. Detached residence, tennis lawn, Tls. 125 per month. China Realty Co., Ltd., 39 Nanking Road.

15107 t.f.

TO LET, Studley Avenue, Baikal Road, four and five-room houses, hot and cold water, enamelled baths. Apply to The China Land and Finance Co., Ltd., 10 Canton Road.

15133 t.f.

TO LET, No. 4 Annam Road, five-roomed house, small garden, two bathrooms, stable. Tls. 85 per month. China Realty Co., Ltd., 39 Nanking Road.

14959

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED, two rooms, boys' room and kitchen. Central district. Apply to Box 148, THE CHINA PRESS.

15211 S.23.

WANTED by foreign family with three children, two furnished rooms with board. Would be willing to share house with tenant. Apply to Box 147, THE CHINA PRESS.

15208 S.25.

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED: First-class stabling for a horse and carriage, as close to Hotel Kalee as possible. Apply to Box 144, THE CHINA PRESS.

15204 S.23.

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE: High-class pedigree Irish setter puppies, both parents imported, field and bench winners. Apply by letter to Mrs. D. Turner, care of THE CHINA PRESS.

15207 S.23.

FOR SALE: Twin-cylinder motor-cycle, with side-car. Apply to Eastern Garage.

15197 S.23.

WANTED to buy, March 1st "Vogue" and June "Cosmopolitan": will pay $1 each. Apply to Box 137, THE CHINA PRESS.

15191 S.23.

IF you want extra keys made for your Yale Locks call at 39 Nanking Road.

14976

FOR SALE, thoroughbred English pointer bitch, good retriever, 1½ years old, owner leaving for military service. Will sell for $50. Apply to Box 141, THE CHINA PRESS.

15198 S.23.

FOR SALE, marine engine, 12 h.p., 2-cylinder, heavy-duty, kerosene, complete with reverse gear. In A1 condition. Apply to C. R. D. Witt, Star Garage Co.

15172 S.25.

FOR SALE. Savage 22 h.p. rifle, with 100 rounds ammunition. New. Will sell for reasonable offer. Apply to Box 143, THE CHINA PRESS.

15202 S.25.

White Slavery 4000 Years Ago

Researches That Show How the Wicked Modern Traffic in Souls Has Descended from a Still More Wicked Traffic of Our Ancient Pagan Past

"The Wife of Baal"—Henry Motte's Striking Painting of a Phoenician and Babylonian Ceremony. Girls of Extraordinary Beauty and High Birth Were "Presented" to the God. They Were Supposed Either to Die of Starvation on His Lap or to Be Devoured by the Lions If They Jumped. As a Matter of Fact This Ceremony Was Part of the White Slave Traffic Carried on by the Priests of These Temples, Who, After the Worshippers Withdrew, Came Back and Took the Sacrifice Away.

Boulanger's Painting of the Slave Market in Rome. White Slavery Was an Open Institution in the Old Pagan Capital, and Women Gathered from All Parts of the World Were Sold Openly.

By William A. Page,

Author of the Novelized Version of "The Wanderer."

AN exhaustive search was made for historical data to aid in building up the dramatic picture of the Prodigal Son's surroundings in the Bible, so effectively and so realistically portrayed in David Belasco's staging of "The Wanderer." The search taught us many things, and, among others, that white slavery was even more a curse of the ancient world than of the modern, and yet it was essentially the same evil that causes so much misery in our society to-day.

This interesting view of a traffic which is almost as old as time itself, is set forth in an article by the eminent sociologist, Professor Alexis Karaton of the University of Moscow, in a treatise recently published in Russian and translated in this country.

The great difference between ancient and modern times, so Professor Karaton declares, was that in the former the evil was generally looked upon as a normal inevitable condition, while to-day society is constantly warring against the evil, however prevalent and seemingly ineradicable it may be.

In preparing to present this theme upon the stage, Mr. Belasco, who staged "The Wanderer" so wonderfully, went very thoroughly into the details of ancient Hebrew life and of the surrounding Oriental life, including that of Babylonia and Egypt of the same period. The biblical story of the Prodigal Son and the result of Mr. Belasco's researches into Oriental history, were then incorporated in "The Wanderer."

The great centre of "white slavery" and wickedness in those days was Babylon, a city whose luxury in many respects has never been surpassed. The ruling gods of Babylon were Baal, the male deity, and Ishtar, his female counterpart. In the vast temples of Baal and Ishtar dwelt thousands of female votaries, condemned to a life of degradation for various periods. The astonishing statement of Herodotus, that every woman in Babylon, no matter how good her family, sacrificed herself at least once as a temple votary, appears to have been true.

In the worship of Baal, "white slavery" was horribly mingled with human sacrifice. Beautiful maidens were left on the lap of the monstrous image of Baal, ostensibly to be devoured by the lions that were loose in the enclosure, but the priests of the temple rescued those whom they desired for their own purposes.

The known world was ransacked to provide "white slaves" for Babylon. Ships trading to the most distant seas, probably even the British Isles, bought or stole the fairest daughters of the lands they visited and carried them to captivity in Babylon and other Oriental centres.

These shocking crimes were perpetrated in the name of a false idolatrous religion, and accepted by the people generally as lawful and proper, but we must not suppose that because they were sanctioned by law they caused no suffering to the victims. The women condemned to a life of shame and misery suffered perhaps not less than the "white slaves" of to-day. The great and powerful then never thought of showing mercy to poor and helpless girls, while now the strongest forces of society are employed to protect them.

The shadow of "white slavery" hung over the whole ancient world like a dreadful pall. Human beings naturally longed for a peaceful, united family life. Fathers and mothers loved their daughters perhaps not less than to-day. But at any moment their loved ones were likely to be snatched away from them by the hand of the tyrant, to be used as the plaything of the moment. Beauty was then indeed a curse. Sensuality ruled the human race.

"The Babylonian banquets," says the great Orientalist, Professor A. H. Sayce, "were carried to a disgusting excess and the pleasures of the table degenerated into debauchery; nay, at the very time when the victorious Persians rushed into the city the Princes of Babylon were engaged in festivities, and Belshazzar was given up to intoxication in company with thousands of his lords when the hand which wrote on the wall of the royal banqueting house and predicted his approaching fate aroused him to the dreadful reality of his condition.

"But this total degeneracy of manners was above all conspicuous in the other sex, amongst whom there were no traces of that reserve which usually prevails in an eastern harem. The prophet, therefore, when he denounces the fall of Babylon describes it under the image of a luxurious woman who is cast headlong into slavery."

While the traffic in helpless women was regarded in Babylon and the Orient generally as a legitimate form of commerce, this view was not universal. Notably in the Jewish State there were stringent prohibitions against this kind of traffic and laws protecting women's virtue. The divine injunctions on which the laws were based may be found in the book of Deuteronomy and in other parts of the Bible. Israel condemned and punished looseness of conduct, mainly because it tended to weaken the unity of family life, which was the great strength of the nation. The man who spent his time in dissipation away from home could not be a good father or son. This point has just been explained very interestingly in a lecture on the history of the social evil by Professor Morris J. Karpas, of Cornell University Medical Department.

It is clearly on good historical grounds that a Babylonian girl, Tisha, was chosen as the siren of the play who leads the prodigal son Jether "to waste his substance in riotous living." That Jether should be living in Jerusalem is not surprising, for in the time of Solomon it was the richest city of the ancient world, surpassing even Babylon. Its wonderful palaces built of rare woods and adorned with gold are described in the Book of Kings. Even down to the Christian era it was a great centre of life in Western Asia.

The unspeakable corruption of Babylon is well illustrated in "The Wanderer," by the Babylonian mother, Nadina, who profits by the shame of her own daughter Tisha. I quote from the book of the play:

"'And what thinkest thou of my house?' inquired the smiling Nadina, turning abruptly from Tola.

"'To one like me from the country,' replied Jether, 'it surpasses all imagination. My dreams of the city have been realized, and more.'

"'Ah, but wait until thou hast seen my Tisha—a dove,' added the fond mother, clapping her hands and bidding one of the hand-maidens fetch her daughter.

"The girl came toward them wearily. She was fair, indeed, to look upon, though dark of skin and of eye. She was young—barely more than eighteen—but already the wisdom of the world was hers. Her thick dark hair had been cut short so that it fell only to her neck, and a great golden comb held back the tresses from her forehead. Her gown was richly ornamented with beads and golden embroidery, and her sandals were of some kind of cloth and silver. Upon her fingers were giant rings, emeralds and rubies, which sparkled in the evening sunlight as she raised one hand to brush back some rebellious locks of hair.

"What dost thou desire of me, my mother?" she asked, with a bored air, a supercilious glance taking in the youthful Jether.

"'I would have thee meet Jether, a mighty prince of Judea,' directed the mother. 'Jether hath come to Jerusalem to see the great city, and thou must be his hand-maiden.'

"The girl bowed her head in submission and saluted Jether by half kneeling before him.

"'Thy Tisha stands before thee, Jether,' she said, obediently, and would have knelt, but Jether restrained her by taking her hand.

"'Thou shalt not kneel,' he commanded. 'Thou art too beautiful.'

"'Thy servant is glad if she pleaseth thee,' she answered coquettishly. 'I but do the bidding of my mother, for her word is law to Tisha. Still on my own behalf I would welcome thee to Jerusalem, and bring thee wine and food after the journey. Stayest thou long?' inquired Tisha.

"'As long as thou dost make me welcome,' replied Jether.

Another phase of the sensual life of the Orient is illustrated in the play by Pharis, the giant Phoenician sea captain who carried away Tisha under one arm and the girl Sidonia under the other, saying:

"I shall take both, for one may die."

The Phoenicians who inhabited Tyre and Sidon and other seaports of Syria carried on most of the maritime trade of ancient Asia. They voyaged to the most distant parts of the world and brought back gold, precious stones, many luxuries and especially "white slaves" to the rulers and merchants of Babylon and other civilized capitals.

PHOTO BY WHITE.

A Phase of White Slavery in Ancient Jerusalem, as Revealed in "The Wanderer." Here Is Shown the Sea Captain Who Has Just Seized Two of the Unfortunate Slave Girls, Victims of the Wicked Traffic of That Day.

My "Pagoda Suit" and Two Dainty Frocks — By Lady Duff-Gordon

A Smart Suit for Early Autumn Wear, The Short Coat, With Large Buttons, Gives a Hint of Military Origin. But the Hat Borrows Its Lines from an Oriental Turban

The Costume Above Was Inspired by My Memories of an Exquisite Pagoda in Shanghai. The General Outline Is the Same, Suggesting a Pyramid. The Severity of Outline Is Softened, and the Pagoda Resemblance Increased, by the Embroidered Collar and Lace Blouse

The Novelty of the Gown on the Right Is in the Geometric Figures Used in Its Trimming. The Inverted Squares of the Design Are Effectively Worked Out in Embroidery

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women.

Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion.

Lady Duff-Gordon's American establishments are at Nos. 37 and 39 West Fifty-seventh street, New York, and No. 1400 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago.

By Lady Duff-Gordon
("LUCILE")

WITHOUT the influence of the Orient woman's dress would lose half of its beauty and most of its picturesqueness. The East is a well of infinite supply for inspiration in color. Often, too, it affords ideas for lines that are striking, and, for the time at least, unique.

The pagoda suit on this page is an example. If you have visited the East you have been enchanted by the ancient pagodas. So old, so gracious in outline, so marvellous in coloring! Or, if you have only seen prints of them, you have been charmed by their beauty.

For the basic principle on which to build this suit for early Autumn I have gone to the pale beauty of the beautiful structures of the Orient. You know that they are pyramidal in form, that they exhibit wondrously carved walls, connected with a temple.

But the silhouette, you observe, hints of the ornate buildings of the Far East. The skirt, please note, is longer and narrower than those we have seen for two years. The long, full coat is gathered at the waist line. Notably tight is the upper part of the coat and the waistcoat front. The revere effect broadens at the shoulders and narrows to a sharp point at the waist line. The scantily gathered collar of embroidered net softens the otherwise slightly severe aspect of the garment. The severity is further reduced by the full lace sleeves of the bodice, protruding from beneath the wide three-quarter length sleeves. Of silk taffeta, the suit is smart and suitable for earliest Fall wear.

The effect of the pagoda suit is strengthened by th hat that, nearly flat, has a slightly peaked, though low, crown. Made of lace of a shade blending with the costume and trimmed with long, narrow streamers and a single crowning rose, I trust you will agree with me as to its effectiveness.

The smartly simple suit on the opposite figure is enriched, and, as it were, Orientalized, by a hat that resembles a draped turban of Turkish or Persian origin. This adds a tantalizing Eastern hint to the modern suit, with its moderately full and long skirt and its box coat, three-quarter length sleeves and contrasting collar and big, military buttons. A chiffon blouse, relieved by a wide lacing of ribbon, gives the touch of softness necessary to beauty in a suit. The suit is apt to be masculine, or compromising, or conventional, without the spider-web softness of a nearly diaphanous bodice.

The third costume is of Summer character. Of embroidered mousseline de soi it has a distinct novelty in the geometric figures of its embroidery. Diamond shaped figures are embroidered upon the flounces, and the flounces are finished with ribbon embroidered points. "Pointed scallops" was the old-fashioned term for this form of decoration of a gown, and I quite approve its well-fitting terseness.

Automobiles

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1917

PACKARD MAN TELLS WHY GERMAN CAPTIVES WORK

Not So Much Chance Of Being Exchanged If Willing Toilers

"Of all the willing workers, commend me to a German war prisoner," says John Brady of the Packard Technical Service Department, who has just returned from France.

"The harder the German prisoner works, and the more he makes himself useful, the less likelihood there is that he will be turned back to the German army in an exchange of prisoners. To see them working on the quay at Havre, you are convinced that they are not anxious to return to the trenches."

The traditional politeness of the Frenchman is not lacking in his treatment of his guests from the German army, Brady says. He saw a large group of them uncrating and handling shipments of goods from America. The Germans work in squads under their own officers. When any piece of work is required, a French officer explains what is wanted to the German officer and requests him to have it done. The German officer then gives instructions to the men.

Brady, who was receiving shipments of Packard trucks, said that the prisoners were allowed to carry water and fill the radiators of the trucks, but otherwise were not permitted to touch the vehicles.

He was impressed more by the great variety of passports, certificates of identification and the high cost of living than by the other evidences of war. "You hear much less about it there than you do here," he said, "although of a quiet evening at Havre, you can hear the boom of the big guns."

Brady's work in France was helping the French officials in charge of army transportation get the best results from their Packards, and getting back into service those that had been partially wrecked by shell fire.

Long Distance Moving Now By Auto Truck

"Never before have transfer and storage firms been confronted with such a large number of household moving jobs from the geat centers of population to the smaller towns as this year," said C. L. Guyman, assistant truck sales manager of the Packard Motor Car Company. "This business combined with the usual hauling of household furniture to summer cottages is opening a great field for the motor truck.

"The Allor Storage of Detroit only three months ago bought a two-ton Packard truck for long-distance hauling of this kind. In that short time it has travelled 2,100 miles and has made trips varying from 10 to 75 miles to points outside the metropolis of Michigan.

"Those places inside the 50-mile circle are easily reached, and the return trip made in one day. This includes loading and unloading the furniture. The truck made a complete trip to Ann Arbor and return in only seven hours, an average of nearly 12 miles for the 80 mile run.

"Those who have freight or household furniture to transport for distances of 25, 50 and up to 100 miles are turning more and more to the motor truck to solve their problems in these days of railroad freight congestion. Even where the rate for truck service is a little higher than that of the railroads the element of time often is the deciding factor. A truck can do in one day what it often takes the steam roads three days or a week to accomplish. And in moving household goods by motor trucks, the labor and expense of crating are almost entirely eliminated.

"Lack of good roads in certain districts is all that confines the activities of motor trucks, yet despite this handicap Packards are hauling goods from 100 to 800 miles."

Tires Built As Springs To Resist Hard Shocks

Why is a tire built up of layers of rubber and fabric instead of in a solid mound?

Tires are built on the same principle that multiple springs are built. They are built to withstand the hardest kind of shocks and wear. Joseph D. Linerd, general sales manager of the Globe Rubber Tire Manufacturing Company, explains that the spring built design throws off shocks instead of absorbing them —passing them on into the body of the tire. He declares that the advantage of multiple leaf construction is self-evident.

"Why is the roof of a house slated or shingled in layers?" he asks. "Because it gives multiple protection against snow, rain and hail. A roof is built to endure. If you cut a league baseball in half, you find it is not a one-piece article, but consists of layer upon layer of rubber, feather and fabric. It is built to withstand the hardest wallops any Ty Cobb or Tris Speaker can give it."

The Buick On The Firing Line

Mr. W. F. Bradley, special correspondent for The Automobile who spent considerable time with the Allied armies in Italy and France, has written a number of interesting articles for publication in which he tells of his experience as an ambulance driver, which brought him in daily contact with the various army vehicles and the men who were driving them. Describing the highly organised ambulance service on the Italian front he says:

"There appears to be an impression that horse ambulances will operate nearer the front than automobiles. This is not the case. A successful offensive presents the most strenuous conditions for any ambulance service for the roads have practically ceased to exist and to move any kind of vehicle entails herculean efforts. When the Italian troops captured the city of Gorizia, in August, of last year, the first troops to move ahead were cavalry, who swam the Isonzo. There was one bridge which had not been completely destroyed but it was in such poor condition that mules, carts and men frequently dropped through the holes into the stream below. Notwithstanding these difficulties, the first ambulances to cross the river and get into the city were Ford and Buick motor ambulances of the British Red Cross attached to the Italian army.

"The Buick and G.M.C. chassis employed by the British Red Cross in Italy are entirely different in their body arrangements. They are designed to carry four stretchers and eight sitters, but the load is invariably increased to ten sitters on the Buick, at any rate. The body is canvas and wood with a canvas flap at the rear capable of being rolled up to give a free entrance. The man advantages are lightness and low initial cost. For rough work at the front however, a canvas cover is not ideal. When night driving has to be indulged in on narrow reads carrying dense traffic, it is impossible to run for any length of time without scraping the overhanging branches of trees and shrubs or the overhanging loads of other vehicles. While a scrape would only mean a scratch on a sheet metal body, it produces a tear when the covering is canvas. Further, it is a difficult matter to keep a canvas body clean, either inside or out."

Bradley writes that light ambulances are of little use on the Italian front.

"On the steep mountain roads with very rough and muddy surface, the light cars would stop by reason of overheating while a Buick or Fiat would climb on bottom with a load of eight. Where no road existed, a three or four house-team might get through, where a car could not pass, but even in these difficult cases, quicker service could be counted on if automobiles handled by skilled drivers were taken as near to the front as possible and the stretchers carried out to them by crews of four men. The time lost in carrying the men out individually would be regained as soon as the automobile got on the move."

How To Judge Used Cars, Told By Expert Mechanic

It is estimated that over one-half of the automobiles manufactured in the United States during the last few years have been purchased by individuals who were buying their first car, and who had practically no experience in operating an automobile.

It is difficult for the inexperienced person to select an automobile that will give thorough satisfaction, as the number of cars and styles he has to choose from is large. He may examine a number of cars, and often becomes confused with the numerous details; finally he buys one.

After the experience of the first season he feels he can make a better selection, and either sells his car or trades it in on a new one. This results in a large number of second-hand cars being sold each year, and the purchasers of such cars should make a thorough investigation of them.

Unless a car has been completely overhauled by a reliable concern, this precaution is necessary before buying it at any price, no matter how cheap it may appear to be. Otherwise it may prove to be an expensive purchase in the end.

Among the more important points to be considered in the selection of a second-hand car, a writer in Popular Merchanics gives the following:

"Find out the age, make and type of the car, in order to investigate the factory or company making the car; to see if it is still in business financially responsible, can give good service in reference to repair parts for this particular model, or if they can be obtained elsewhere at a reasonable cost.

"Also determine if possible whether or not this particular model, and other cars manufactured by the same company, have in general proved satisfactory.

"Inspect the engine for compression, by turning it over with the starting crank; start it up and see how it responds to the throttle and if it will run very slowly without missing, knocking or rattling, investigate the oiling system and make certain as to its proper operation. Inspect the radiator and its connections, to see that there are no leaks, and that the cooling water is circulating.

"Jack up the rear wheels and run them by means of the engine, to see if they run true. Observe whether or not the differential operates quietly.

"Try the various speeds and inspect the transmission to see what condition the gear wheels are in, as any wear on these gears will show how much service the car has had. See if the front wheels are in line, if they run true, if the steering gear works properly.

"Inspect the tires on the car as well as extra ones, and make sure the size and kind can be obtained easily, as some sizes and kinds are obsolete.

"Inspect the wiring of the ignition, starting and lighting systems, and ascertain whether or not they are in good condition, and function properly. Determine the condition of the storage battery if there is one on the car. Inspect the oil, electric or other lamps.

"Make a thorough inspection of the frame, springs, doors, upholstering, top, curtains and extra equipment. For a final test run the car with a load for 15 or 20 miles, trying out the various speeds and observing how the clutch takes hold.

"Pay particular attention to the engine under load, and if possible, try pulling a full load up a 5 to 10 per cent hill, as a car is practically useless if it will not pull up such an incline. Listen for pounding in the engine, and see if the water in the radiator 'steams' quickly, which is a bad sign.

"Examine the bearings after the run, to see of any are unduly hot. Be sure to watch for cracked water jackets around the cylinders."

FEATS OF PACKARD SUPER-SIX ENGINES

One Wins Speed Boat Classic At Catalina Island This Year

The speed motor boat, Mystery IV, so called because of the secrecy concerning its engine, lowered the veil after breaking the records in the Catalina island classic race, when the owner, Frank Garbutt, permitted inspecion of the Hudson Super-Six motor, which has driven the fast little vessel to a clean record of six winds and no defeats.

To win the Mystery IV had to defeat such boats as the sensational Waga, and the hitherto unbeaten Ethel A. The Catalina island race is the greatest speed boat event of American Pacific waters, and attracts the fastest entries of the coast.

"The Mystery IV finished 20 minutes in the lead of the Ethel A, which took second place," said J. K. McAlpine, of the Schuman Carriage Co. It lowered the former record by 14 minutes. The entire Hudson organisation takes pride in the victory, because the winner had a Super-Six engine. The discovery was a complete surprise to me. I haven't been particularly interested in motor boat races. But I made inquiry regarding the Mystery IV after the Catalina island race, and learned that the little boat had been fairly boiling the Pacific ocean with its speed. Mr. Garbutt kept the design of his motor secret until after he saw a new record for the classic watercourse.

"To marine motor engineers friction is even more of a bugaboo than to the automobile engineer, because of the great vibration at high speed. Mr. Garbutt, who knew the principle of the Super-Six motor reduced vibration more than any other motor in the world, installed an engine from a Super-Six motor car and swept the coast with his mystery boat.

"The Catalina island race was just another demonstration of Super-Six endurance. It is the same endurance which in two years, since the invention of the patented crankshaft, has given the Hudson records in every field.

"This endurance established the record for the transcontinental run, when in one continuous trip the Hudson Super-Six drove from San Francisco to New York, and return, beating the former mark in both directions. It set the record of 1,819 miles in 24 hours, which is 347 miles further than any other car ever traveled in a like time. It made the fastest mile for a stock chassis ever made, averaging 102.26 miles an hour. It won the Pike's Peak hill climb. It won the championship of the American Speedway in decisive fashion, scoring more than double as many points, under the Russian system, as any other car ever made in an equal number of races. It set new speedway records for Omaha, Seattle and Minneapolis tracks, on all of which the the famous Dario Resta raced at his best. It made new American speedway records for 150 and 200 miles, averaging 104 miles an hour. Out of 25 Hudson starts, 24 of the cars finished. The one car that did not finish skidded and crashed into a guard rail. That to the motor engineer is the most remarkable of all the Hudson performances, as records kept over years of speedway races show that from 40 to 60 per cent of the cars entered in a speed race over 100 miles, break down and fail to finish."

There May Be A Few Questions They Missed

New York motorists just now are in the midst of a period of peevishness over the new state law requiring drivers there to have operator's licenses. Folks from Illinois who may be contemplating a trip to Broadway will have a share in this, for the law provides, among other things, that visiting motorists who stay for more than ten days must take out such licenses themselves.

The natives, however, are disturbed chiefly because, though the measure was passed by the state legislature, its operation was restricted for some reason to New York city. Another cause for complaint is the things they have to tell before they can get a license.

The application blank requires to know the age, color, sex, height, color of eyes and color of hair of the applicant. The rest of the twenty questions asked are these:

What type of motor vehicle do you desire to operate?

How many miles (approximately) have you operated motor vehicles?

Are you familiar with the rules of the road and the provisions of the motor vehicle law of the state of New York?

Have you any mental or physical incapacity or infirmity of which you are aware, which would in any way interfere with the proper management and control by you of motor vehicles?

Have you ever had an accident while operating a motor vehicle? If so, give particulars and state whether any injury resulted.

Have you ever been granted a chauffeur's license in this state? If so, give year, badge number.

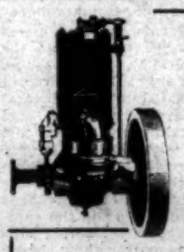
Do you wear glasses? If so, in what respect is your eyesight defective?

Do you use intoxicating liquors? If so, to what extent?

Are you addicted to the use of morphine or other drugs?

Have you ever been convicted of any crime under the laws of this or any other state, or the regulations, ordinances or law of any city, town or village, relating to the use of motor vehicles upon the public highways? If so, give nature of offense. In what court convicted, date of conviction penalty imposed?

Give complete residence address.



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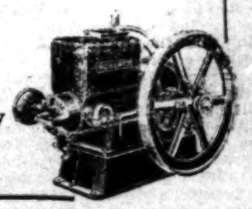
Roberts Aircraft Motors are designed to meet conditions peculiar to this field of motor activity.



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COAL GAS RUNS AUTOS IN ENGLAND NOWADAYS

Situation Acute, And Electric Vehicles Increase To Save Fuel

In England the gasoline situation is so acute that coal gas—that sort that is burned for illumination—is now being used for propelling automobiles.

Imagine a Ford car equipped with four uprights supporting a platform on top, carrying a flexible gas holder 12 feet long; the diameter, when fully inflated five feet, and filled with 200 feet of gas, costing 12 cents, sufficient to run the car with five passengers 17 miles over give-and-take roads!

The busses, so characteristic of English transportation (since 1913 they carried 750,000,000 persons, 90 per cent as much as the electric tramways and 60 per cent more than the railroads), are reflecting the influence of and more particularly the shortage of gasoline.

Mr. White of the Great Grimsby Street Railway Co., according to the London Commercial Motor, states that "The Daimler engine runs very smoothly on gas, accelerating with the same ease as when running on petrol (gasoline), and its pulling powers with a full load, both on the level and on hills, are the same as when on petrol."

Experience with this vehicle has shown a reduction in fuel cost per mile run from nine to three cents, with petrol at 52 cents per gallon and gas at 60 cents per 1,000 cubic feet.

It is reported that the Grimsby Co. is so well satisfied with the results on coal gas that it is quite possible this fuel will be retained in preference to petrol when the supply returns to normal. Mr. White reckons that petrol will have to fall to 14 cents a gallon, or a reduction of 271 per cent from the prevailing cost, before he will be inclined to go back to it. The only disadvantage to his mind, is the sacrifice of the top deck in order to allow the holder to be carried. He considers that with large single deck bodies this difficulty will right itself.

Among the advantages in favor of gas which strongly appeal to the Grimsby officials, are the following: (1) The engine keeps cleaner than with petrol and the valves do not require grinding so frequently; (2) Choked jets, punctured float and other carburetor troubles are eliminated; (3) the lubricating oil in the engine keeps in better condition and lasts longer.

There is one trouble with the gas holder—the fabric is sometimes worn by its catching sharp projections. This is particularly noticeable when the container is confined within the usual top deck guard. The additional rubbing surface rapidly impairs the container by wearing out the fabric.

Whereas England's supply of gasoline is dependent on her importations, the extensive deposits of coal allow unlimited quantities of electricity to be generated at a comparatively low cost, and the fuel as an economic means of motive power has been appreciated in England, especially since the beginning of the war. The electric vehicle, Nation Electric Light Association, has authoritive statistics showing that the number of electric vehicles in operation in England has increased 536 per cent in the last three years. It remains to be seen whether this type of bus will be able to compete with the "electric," which is giving unusually satisfactory and economic service.

Auto Manufacturers Solve Coal Delivery

The force of the old saying, "necessity is the mother of invention," is being realised more and more each day in the matter of hauling. Manufacturers and merchants today must contend with difficulties and obstacles of which they never dreamed only a few years ago. Some got material so irregularly that they are existing from day to day. Others find it hard to get men. Still others have fuel problems to solve. Yet they are solved and business goes on just as it did before. The resourcefulness of the American business man is almost marvelous.

"Pittsburgh furnishes an illustration that is timely and right to the point," says R. E. Chamberlain, truck sales manager of the Packard Motor Car Co., Detroit. "Several firms there have solved the fuel problem by hauling their own coal from the mine with Packard trucks. Among these are the American Steel Company and the Alleghany Plate Glass Company. Their Packards run on regular schedule and the companies are assured of an ample supply of coal no matter how badly other means of transportation may be held up.

"Business men generally are finding new uses for their trucks or buying trucks and putting them to new uses every day," continued Mr. Chamberlain." The hauling emergency arises and the head of the business gets busy and figures how motor trucks can do it. Some times it requires a certain type of body; others the originating of a special unloading device. Once solved the originator has added something of permanent value to his own business and the world in general and has effected a saving in men, time and money."

CARE OF THE SPARE

When the car is being washed particular care should be taken to prevent any water getting into the spare tire casing. Not all extra tires are carried mounted on rims and many are without protection of any kind. When the car is in motion, it whips the dust about the rear end and a certain amount is deposited within the casing. Even if the spare is carried on the running board a liberal quantity of dust gets into it. When the car is washed, if water also gets inside the casing, it forms a mud which hardens, and when the inner tube is put in later the tube chafes.

Motor Hats Now Things Of Beauty

The motor hat is no longer the hat from which utility banishes beauty.

Even the very practical headwear has its charm and almost any one of the small street hats shown for first fall wear might be pressed into service for motoring if supplemented by proper veiling.

For that matter the motor veil itself is not the tyrant it once was. It is still necessary as a protection from dust on long trips over dusty roads; but for ordinary purposes a woman is very likely to adjust an invisible net over her hair for the sake of comfort as well as of trimness, put on any small street or sports hat that will stick to the head well and has no trimming that will be damaged by blowing, and consider herself ready for motoring so far as head covering goes.

There are innumerable little hats adapted to such use among the advance models now in the shops; and though a goodly percentage of this first millinery is in black velvet, models better suited to motoring purposes are plenty.

Satin models and little shapes made entirely from ribbon are shown in countless variety, some of the best being new versions of the visor cap which, at its most extreme, is a fright, but which is susceptible of delightful treatment. A soft, rather small beret crown—one cannot lose that much abused beret—mounted on a straight band much higher on the one side than on the other and flaring out ever so slightly at the bottom in front to suggest a visor and relieve the hard straight line against the forehead, is fashioned entirely of narrow overlapping lines of soft grosgrain ribbon.

Another, also of the narrow ribbon, has a rather high and narrow crown widening out toward the top and a narrow brim running visor-like across the front. A bow of the narrow ribbon was posed on the front of the crown.

This same model in other coloring had a bow of wider black ribbon in place of the wired narrow ribbon bow.

A middy hat of stitched black satin veiled in beige has a strap of black satin holding the veil across the front, like a half band around the hat, and a black pompon posed outside the veil on the top of the low crown.

All the small turban shapes are practical for the car, because they stay on well and veil easily, but a bit of brim, in front at least, does help in motoring, and many women insist upon a brim really wide enough to shade the eyes.

The soft hats of velors and beaver which are blossoming in all the shops allow for this, the pliable, not too wide brims being susceptible of turning down all around or of rolling up in the back and down in front. These come in lovely colors and textures. The crown is larger and a trifle squarer than that used on hats of much the same type last year, and the model will undoubtedly be a popular one for informal autumn wear.

Braided chenille hats too are among the new models. The idea is not new, but the colorings and shapes differ a little from those with which we are familiar. Some of the models are made up in braided chenille of many colors or tones, cleverly blended in the braiding. Others have only two tones of one color. Others are in one tone coloring.

Perhaps a tassel of the chenille dangles from the crown, top or side, or a funny little cluster of chenille or silk fruits may trim the front.

The soft hats of velors and high crown and almost negligible brim, rolling or drooping, in a good indoor model, its little band of felt encircling the crown and tying in a small bow at the front being an excellent thing for holding a motor veil, if one chooses to adjust a veil over the hat.

It is an art, this veil adjustment. We have travelled a long way since we drew a veil over a hat, tied it tightly in a big wad under the chin and set out in our first motor car, and the clever woman bestows much care and skill upon her veiling. If she must wear a dust veil in addition to hair net or face veil—the latter admissible only where the hat worn is of a rather formal sort instead of a sport model—she will do well to go to a good milliner and have a veil adjusted, if she does not buy a hat veiled in the first place.

One of the best looking touring outfits seen this season was worn by a well known and handsome writer, who looked extraordinarily chic in a quiet way.

The coat was of soft gray twill, dark enough for service, yet soft and light enough to be becoming.

On its collar were insets of rose red cloth embroidered over with tracings of fine gray braid, and the motifs were echoed very slightly on cuffs and pockets. The coat was lined throughout with the rose red, but that fact was not revealed until the garment was removed when its owner sat down to luncheon. A very delectable little gray frock was revealed then too, straight and slim and all of fine gray jersey embroidered in self color.

The hat worn with the coat was a round crowned, drooping, narrow brimmed affair of fine, soft gray felt faced with rose, its crown entirely hidden by a matching gray veil.

This veil was held in place around front and sides of the crown by a half wreath of little silk fruits in rose red and grayish purple, but fell straight down the back in long, graceful points that could be separated and drawn forward if the wearer chose to do so.

And then there was the girl in the big white serge coat and the little white satin hat stitched in green and veiled in flowing folds of white edged with the narrowest possible binding of green silk and fastened to the hat by a narrow little quilting of green silk over elastic.

Firestones Figure As Oldfield Sets Record

Eight world's records shattered within the space of four days is the remarkable feat accomplished by Barney Oldfield, veteran of auto racing. All eight records were made in St. Louis on a circular dirt track, five of them against time and three of them against Ralph De Palma.

Oldfield drove his "Gold Bug," equipped with Firestone Super Cord tires, in all the events without a mishap. In his fifty-mile exhibition run against time he broke five records in succession. Three of the records set by Louis Disbrow have stood since 1912. The other two were established in 1914 by Disbrow and Bob Burman. Oldfield ran one mile in 45 seconds, five miles in 3.53.6; ten miles in 7.56.2; twenty-five miles in 19.23.8, and fifty miles in 40.47.6. The exhibition was electrically timed under the auspices of the American Automobile Association.

Three days later he won two of the three events from De Palma and set new world's records for five, ten and fifteen miles in competition. These records had stood since January, 1915. Of six dual meets between Oldfield and De Palma the pilot of the "Gold Bug" has won four.

Oldfield gives due credit for his victories to the power-saving of his Firestone Super Cords. In St. Louis he reiterated a statement made on a recent visit to the Firestone factory that speedway records now depend as much upon the tiremakers as the automobile manufacturers.

HIRED LIBELLERS OF JAPAN

Washington, August 31.—Viscount Ishii, head of the Japanese mission to the United States, in an address to the senate today, urged the American people pay no attention to the hired slanderers who are attempting to make mischief. The libel of the yellow peril, he declared, originated in Germany, and has been fostered by that country.

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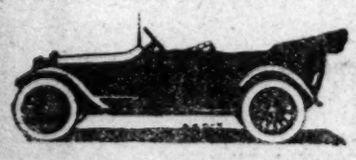

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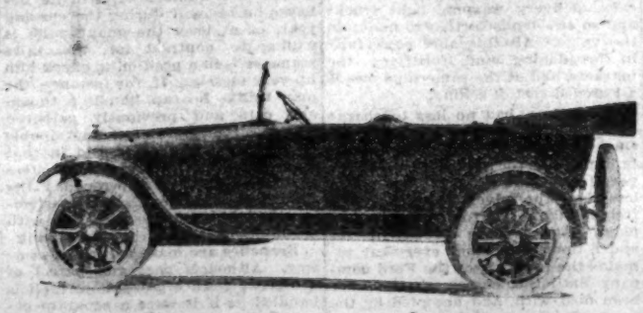
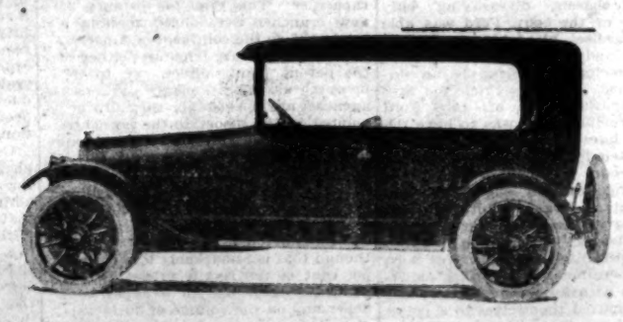
CHANDLER SIX

Do You Know Why More People This Year Are Buying The Chandler Six Than Are Buying Any Other High-Grade Car?





Do You Know Why in Four Years' Time The Chandler Has Passed and Left Behind, One by One, a Long Line of Other Well-Known Cars?

There are, perhaps, several reasons, all of which would appear very clearly if you had the opportunity or took the time to analyze the history and business policies of the automobile industry. But there is one big basic reason which to you as a motorist is the essential reason, and that one reason is this—that ever since the first Chandler car was designed and built and marketed four years ago, the Chandler has offered the finest of design, construction and equipment at the lowest possible price.

The Chandler today offers this excess of value, this dependability of service, just as distinctly as at any time in the four years past.

It took some little time, of course, for a great part of the motoring world to pin its confidence to this newcomer. Men recognised, indeed the whole trade recognised, that a new type of car which must make large appeal had come into the market. The trade knew that it was the product of men who knew motor building and general motor car design, and who were experienced in the best manufacturing practices.

Still—and remember this was more than four years ago—the trade said a newcomer could not win out.

Nevertheless, there were a few hundred Chandler cars manufactured and sold in those months of the summer and fall of Nineteen-Thirteen.

And how distinctly the Chandler has won its place in the very front rank of fine motor cars is reflected in the Chandler sales records of Nineteen-Fourteen, Fifteen, Sixteen and Seventeen.

Month by month and season after season throughout these four years the Chandler has moved forward and forward, until today its leadership could hardly be questioned.

Your own observation of high-grade cars in service in almost any market in America would show you clearly how surely the Chandler has come into leadership.

This leadership has been built on the Right Car at the Right Price.

Back in 1914 men were very generally inclined to recognise that the Chandler was the right car at the right price and about two thousand of them had the courage to make sure of their convictions.

Those two thousand won thousands more to their convictions, so that in the year following nearly seven thousand men chose the Chandler for their car.

And the car went on making friends by its performance in the hands of these owners.

The whole country marvelled at this wonderful motor, at its power, its flexibility, its life and get-away, and its endurance. The whole Chandler chassis came to be recognised as a great mechanism.

So last year, 1916, it was hardly surprising to those who really knew the Chandler that more than thirteen thousand motorists chose this car for their car, more than twice as many as had chosen it the year before.

And now has come 1917, a year of some stress for all trades, a year above all years when the real worth in merchandise counts most. And what is the motoring public's answer in its discussion of high-grade cars? What is its answer in discussion of Sixes most particularly?

From coast to coast so far as our available records show, the Chandler is preferred above all other high-grade cars.

Our own sales records show an increase of better than 55% in the first six months of this year as compared with the first six months of last year.

Records of registration of new cars, although available in only a few typical sections of the United States, indicate a tremendous public preference for the Chandler over all other cars in its field, in some instances as much as a two-to-one preference.

We realise that in some isolated instances, because of peculiar trade conditions, some other car may lead, but in the great markets where men have the choice of all makes of cars, where every kind and type of car is represented, sold and owned, motorists indicate their preference for the Chandler, and prove their confidence in the Chandler, by choosing the Chandler.

Chandler leads because, starting with the right type of car, the Chandler Company has stood firmly by this type of car. It has continued to develop this car throughout these four years until today it approximates perfection in construction and performance.

We cannot convey to you in the printed page any full conception of the superiority of the Chandler motor, but any one of nearly forty thousand Chandler owners could put you alongside him at the wheel and show you Chandler superiority.

We would be more than pleased to show you this superiority; we would be more than pleased to make clear to you the excellence of the Chandler car in all its details.

We would like to show to you what it means in satisfactory road performance that the Chandler motor is equipped with Bosch High-Tension Magneto, as is the Pierce-Arrow, Marmon, Locomobile, Winton, White, Stutz and the Mercer; what it means to you that the Chandler car is built with a big solid cast aluminum crank case extending from frame to frame and giving absolute rigidity to the motor mounting; that it is equipped with silent chains for driving the motor shafts and with annular ball bearings in transmission and differential and rear wheels.

We would like to show you what these items of design and equipment and many others, typical of the highest priced high-grade cars, mean to Chandler performance.

Come Let Us Show You Why and How Chandler Leads

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CHANDLER MOTOR CAR COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio

How Henry Ford Makes A Million Dollars A Week

By Henry Franklin Porter In System Magazine

There is no place in the Ford Motor Company's plant for storing a finished car. As soon as the last bolt is tightened, the car is hustled out of the factory and started on the way to its destination. And the factory averages an output of 2,000 cars daily. What are the methods used in creating the demand that feeds on this tremendous output? In other words, how are Ford sold?

At the great Ford plant in Highland Park, Mich., a steady stream of visitors flows in and out of the front door. As many as four thousand people—men, women and children—obscurities and notables—city and country folks—from all parts of the globe—have gone through the workshops in a single day. The monthly total for several years has seldom fallen below ten thousand and it has run as high as twenty thousand.

Another significant spectacle presents itself back of the administration building, between that building and the shops. This is the garage, several hundred feet long by half a hundred feet wide, filled with Ford cars belonging to the officials and department heads of the plant. I have never counted these cars, but there must be several hundred of them, for practically every important executive has his own car and drives it to and from work.

Still more significant, though, is the long line of parked cars, almost wholly Fords, in the yards to the rear of the workshops. These cars belong to the workmen. There are also many bicycles and motorcycles, but the number of automobiles is greater than either, if not both put together; and the line is increasing so fast that to find room for proper parking is becoming a serious problem.

Again, on the top floor of the building immediately back of the administration building, occupying one-quarter of the entire floor, or nearly ten thousand feet space, is a complete up-to-date motion picture establishment. It is in every respect a model. Here are prepared not only special educational films—such as "The Making of an American," which illustrates the practical results of the Ford sociological scheme, and "A Trip Through the Ford Plant"—but currently a pictorial news weekly which does not compare unfavorably with the leading standard weeklies and which enjoys, in certain sections of the country at least, equally wide popularity. This, too, is a unique plant with Ford, and its significance, will presently be evident.

During 1914—the year the profit-sharing plan was announced—the Ford Motor company benefited from more than one million lines of free and unsolicited publicity; and during the year 1916 and for several years preceding the total ran into the hundreds of thousands. Perhaps no other commercial proposition has ever come into the public eye to so great an extent. Why?

These—the visitors, the cars owned by the employees, the motion pictures, and the free publicity—are by no means all the remarkable outstanding features about the Ford plant or organisation, but these, at least, have a peculiar significance in connection with the marketing of the Ford product, and help to explain why probably more than half of the motor cars in use in the United States today originated in this one plant.

What is the lodestone that makes the parent plant of the Ford Motor company a mecca for thousands of sightseers every year? Many of these own, or expect to own Ford cars, and their presence can be partially explained by a natural curiosity to see how the car is made. By far the greater proportion, however, are neither owners nor prospects. There are more owners of other cars than of Fords, and the unclassified is the greatest of all. A typical week's analysis of visitors is as follows:

Grand total for the week	3,694
Owners of Ford cars	479
Prospective Ford owners	36
Owners of other makes	2,179

Why do these people come? Some are manufacturers who have heard of the Ford production methods and who come to see for themselves and learn. Then there is a group of publicists, social workers, educators and students of industrial conditions, who want to see the factory where untutored foreigners, in a few months' time, are made into happy English-speaking and home-loving American workmen and citizens. But by far the larger group are governed, I dare say, by the same impulse which actuates the multitude that flocks to see the Washington monument, the Woolworth tower, and Niagara Falls. The Ford plant is a place where the unprecedented in construction, equipment and methods has happened and is continually happening.

The fact that the rank and file in Ford's own organisation, as well as the salaried heads, are so largely car owners, is significant as a part of his success. The enormous free publicity that has come to the Ford organisation and the popularity of its own motion picture weekly are simply further evidence of the interest the great mass of people display in a company, and in the man behind it, that sets out to show them uniquely, and succeeds marvelously well.

Norville A. Hawkins, the director of the great Ford mechanism of distribution, says that Henry Ford—as the practical inventor, master organiser, visioned leader and uncommon interpreter of the wants of the common man—is solely responsible for the great Ford sales success; and that, although his own product has many unique features, he could have scored an equal success with any other of the light-weight moderate-priced cars which preceded the Ford on the market, or were put on the market later.

It is Henry Ford and his policies, then, that we must study if we would understand the Ford selling success.

While other motor car manufacturers were too often vying with one another in an attempt to produce a car which appealed primarily to the man of ample means, adding refinements which not only increased the first cost but added to the upkeep expenses, Ford concentrated his attention on making a self-propelled vehicle that would appeal primarily to the man of small means who wanted service and cared little for refinements.

While others, too, were diversifying their lines and springing new features in their cars each year, he adhered rigorously to one model—improving it, of course, from year to year as use disclosed shortcomings or experience pointed to cost-cutting opportunities—but making no change just for the sake of change, while others were adding weight to get easyriding qualities and durability, he bent his genius to perfecting light-weight construction, even though to do so he had to raise the steel makers to new standards of reliability—in fact, actually develop new kind of steel. When vanadium steel was brought out Ford was among the first to recognise its possibilities.

By rigidly standardising on one model of chassis, diversifying only the style of the body, Ford was able to standardise also his production methods, and to specialise and perfect his processing equipment to an unprecedented degree. From the first the dominating note of the Ford manufacturing policy was to have the best and latest labor-saving and cost-reducing equipment and devices possible to secure or contrive. Because he was making only one style and making it in large quantities regularly, he was in a position to afford gularly, he was in a position to afford highly specialised machinery for most of his operations, while other manufacturers with a diversity of style, or who committed themselves to a policy of radical seasonal changes in design, had to be content with the equipment needed for a variety of work. Nor could they avail themselves of the advantages of dies, jigs and fixtures to nearly the same extent as he. Consequently, he could do with unskilled and tactable labor that for which they required highly-skilled and more or less obdurate mechanics.

His policy of rigid standardisation and specialisation, too, gave him tremendous obvious advantages in purchasing. As a result, he was able to produce and market a thoroughly and consistently well-made product at a price which rapidly attracted a large volume of trade; and as the volume increased his advantages pyramided, making possible a progressive reduction in price and developing an ever-broadening strata of demand for his product.

Ford has by no means rested his efforts to create a market for his product with his manufacturing methods and policies, far-reaching in effect though these have been. He has been almost, if not quite, as insistent on finding the short cuts in distribution. Selling costs in this country are in general very high. Between the producer and consumer are often so many expenses that it is by no means uncommon for the retail price of a specialty to be four, five, even six times the factory cost.

The increment in the case of the automobile industry has never been so great as this for several reasons. In the first place, the manufacturers have usually dealt direct with the retailers. Secondly, they have been particularly wide-awake users of advertising. Thirdly, they have been doing business on a rapidly expanding market. Many makers, including Ford, have never yet been able to produce as many cars in one year as they could sell. When the market reaches the stage of saturation, selling costs may probably be expected to rise in this as they have in other lines, except for those few who by that time have attained such a position of command that the normal increase in demand, coupled with repeat orders, will keep their plants filled to capacity.

Selling conditions in the automobile industry, therefore, have been, and still are, uncommonly healthy. Ford, however, as the result of his foresight, is in an exceptionally favorable position. He is practically the only maker who sells the great bulk of his product directly. Like the rest, he used the agency system of distribution exclusively at the start, and he still employs it to a considerable extent. But each year sees the opening of additional branches and the elimination of more direct agents, many of whom remain with the organisation as managers of branches or in other capacities. This year, for instance, 34 new branches were added, making a total of 85 on the continent of America. These branches are tributary, either to the parent plant direct, or to the nearest assembly plant. As new agencies are opened up, they are appointed by, or report to the branches. Only the old direct agencies are still handled from the home office.

Two objects are sought by this policy: first, a reduction of selling costs, the overhead cost per car sold at a branch being considerably less than the commission of a direct agent, though that is remarkably low (fifteen per cent of the retail price, plus a bonus of from one to five per cent depending on the volume of business); second, the attainment of more satisfactory relations with the customers. While the agents are bound by contract to maintain stipulated standards of service there is always more or less difficulty in holding them to the full letter of the agreement—hence spring dissatisfied customers and absence of that cordial good will, the certain fruit of reasonably perfect service, which after all is one splendid means of promoting demand.

Service, by the way, is the keystone of the Ford distribution policies. It is not low cost, perhaps, so much as it is service that sells the Ford product. "Remember, you are not selling cars but transportation," Henry Ford impresses upon his sales force again and again. "A satisfied customer is our best advertisement."

In pursuance of this policy, purchasers are taught not only how to run their cars, but—what is more important—how to run them economically. At every service station are expert mechanics, many of whom graduated from the factory, who make repairs and adjustments; and they specialise on this work just as they do in making cars. Repair parts are sold at so close a margin that a man actually can replace his entire car for a few dollars more than the original cost. An ample stock of the parts most likely to be needed is kept at each distributing point. Close tab on the balance of repair parts is kept at the home office, and should a shortage exist at any point which cannot be filled immediately from the factory, those points where the greatest plenty of the particular part needed exists are promptly requisitioned and most, by contract agreement, immediately respond.

More than once, too, when a shortage could not be equalised in this way, Henry Ford has ordered production on new cars to cease until the needs of the service department were adequately satisfied. Here again the advantage of standardisation is apparent—a minimum stock of parts to meet the needs, no stock of parts for obsolete models, and no loss through overstock of suspended parts. What this means in money will be better appreciated from the fact that the value of repair parts in stock during the last year was $12,000,000, and that the sale for repair parts for this same year exceeded $20,000,000. And this business was done on a ten per cent basis.

Few manufacturers are so far-sighted as to put the requirements of the past buyers ahead of those of the prospective buyer. Yet this is precisely Ford's policy, and its wisdom, I believe, has been proved beyond doubt.

Ford firmly believes in customer-reciprocity. He believes in enlisting at once the active and energetic co-operation of every purchaser. This was the prime object of the customer's profit-sharing plan inaugurated in 1914, shortly after the plan of profit-division with the workers was put into effect. On condition that three hundred thousand cars should be sold by the first of August, 1915, he offered a rebate to each purchaser between fifty and sixty dollars. What was the result? Practically every buyer, in order to insure his rebate, became a zealous missionary for the Ford product, and an active searcher for prospects for the Ford selling organisation.

Cards were provided each purchaser, on which there was space for about a dozen names and addresses. These came in so fast that the average day's accumulation during the period of the profit-sharing agreement would fill a good-sized waste basket. More than two-thirds of the cards returned. And the great majority were written out in full. These cards were analyzed and the names distributed to the Ford representatives in various parts of the country. Fully seventy-five per cent proved to be good prospects, and a goodly portion of these were converted into customers.

When the time-limit came round, the records show that instead of 300,000 close to 308,000 cars had been made and sold. True to its promise, the Ford Motor company rebated fifty dollars to every purchaser. So unusual an event was heralded broadly in the press, particularly in the smaller towns. Even the makers of other articles that appeal to people in small towns and country districts, and the agents of other makes of cars, boosted the volume of free publicity by baiting their advertisements for the Ford rebate checks.

How the policy of rigid standardisation contributed to reducing the manufacturing cost of the Ford product has been mentioned. This same policy, on the other hand, has helped vastly in maintaining not only the selling price, but the value of the product after it has been sold. Bargain sales of first hand Fords are unheard of. Because the model continues essentially without a change from year to year, buying does not cease as the time for the next year's "announcement" draws near. In expectation either that the old model presently can be bought at a greatly reduced figure or that the new model will embody so many improvements as to make the preceding one badly out of date. For the same reason, second-hand Fords often bring a higher price in the market than other motor vehicles. The fact that used chassis are also greatly sought after for comercial purposes—taxicabs, delivery wagons, light trucks and so on—tends further to maintain the value. All this aids powerfully in broadening and fortifying the markets, and at the same time means a lessened cost of selling.

Ford, thus, has no loss to charge off on the score of stock depreciation. Once the price is fixed, it is absolutely impossible for any one during that year to buy the product for a penny less than the advertised price, plus freight figured from the parent plant. Agents have no option, for under their agreement every car remains the property of the Ford company until the customer's bill has been filed with, and accepted by the company. It even reserves the right to refuse any sale, and no orders are accepted for immediate delivery.

The agents, on the other hand, are obliged to remit in full for all cars as they are consigned, less the amount of their commission, and they must also prepay all freight charges. By the terms of their agreement, too, all money received by the agents in payment for cars must be forwarded at once to the home office, where later, when the sale has been accepted and the checks or other tender have been verified, proper distribution of proceeds is made. From trade discounts, collection expenses, bad debts, interests on accounts owing and all such selling expense, Ford is absolutely free. He literally does business on a cash basis, and a "pay-before-you-enter" cash basis at that.

It might be supposed that the agents, since they are obliged to pay in advance 83 per cent of the retail value of their year's quota, would constantly be guilty of under-buying. And that is their tendency, not only because the capital they are required to invest makes them ultra-conservative in their estimate, but also because they are so close to their field that they often do not see its full possibilities. The Ford sales department, however, before it assigns an agency in any territory, takes the precaution to investigate very carefully the existing and potential market there. As a matter of fact, it has already pretty thoroughly combed continental United States and the Dominion of Canada, and is fast proceeding to accumulate similar information on every country with a promising field.

Accordingly, when an agent indicates the number of cars he believes he can sell during the ensuing year, or at least the quantity he is willing to contract for, the sales manager is in a position to check him up very closely. If, for instance, the man thinks he can handle a thousand cars and previously gathered statistics indicate that at least double this number should be sold in that territory, the sales department does not rest until it has persuaded the man that the larger figure is perfectly attainable and has fixed him with enthusiasm to go forth and attain it.

Branches are managed in the same way. Although part and parcel of the great Ford organisation, each is handled as if it were a separate organisation. That is, all relations are on a strictly business basis. Each branch has its quota, for which it is debited in full on the books at Detroit as the cars are shipped, and the manager's compensation depends largely, and his retention depends still more largely, on his reaching the standard as set for him.

Where does Ford find the human material to recruit his vast sales force? Some of the branch managers are former agents, as has already been said. Others are men who have been promoted from the home plant. Still others have come up through the ranks at one of the branches. Sales Manager Hawkins is constantly "scouting for big league timber." He personally makes the circuit of Ford distribution points once or twice a year and between times makes numerous shorter trips. He is always watching for promising material, and it is by no means uncommon for a subordinate official, or even a person in the ranks, to be selected for some important position and jumped over-night, almost, to other work perhaps double his former salary. Eight men, for instance, have been picked from the Seattle branch alone, and the uppermost question in the minds of the rest of the force is, "Who will be ninth? and tenth?" Hawkins is also free with his talk, as he circles around, about these promotions. This, he has found aids powerfully in keeping the big organisation "on its toes."

To give an instance of the Hawkins method of maintaining morale in the branches, on one occasion complaints reached the home office from a prominent business man in a large city, over-night from Detroit, that his car was misbehaving and that repeated visits to the local service station had brought no relief. As complaints had also been received from other sources which reflected on the character of the management of this branch, Hawkins took the night train for the city in question. On arriving he went immediately to the home of the car owner. Introducing himself, he said, "I want you to let me take your car. I'll drive it to the shop myself and see if I can't get it put into proper running order. It will be returned later in the day."

Reaching the branch, Hawkins drove the car into the shop and summoning the foreman, he said: "Call all your men together; this car has been here repeatedly and still it doesn't run satisfactorily. We'll see if between us we can't find out what is the matter and make it right. I want the job ready this afternoon."

To make the story short, the car was ready by the promised time and ran perfectly. Not till then did

(Continued on Page 7)

THE GRIP THAT HOLDS

This Non-Skid Tread is built up high in the center where the wear comes. Therefore you get all your money out in actual service.

Right-angled against skid in any direction, this massive good measure tread affords maximum safety as well as multiplied mileage. And it takes the powerful Firestone body to sustain the bulk and strain of the Firestone Non-Skid Tread.

All this good measure building is part of the Universal Firestone Service for any demand. Firestone Tubes and Accessories also on hand.

Special FREE Service with Foreign Supervision.

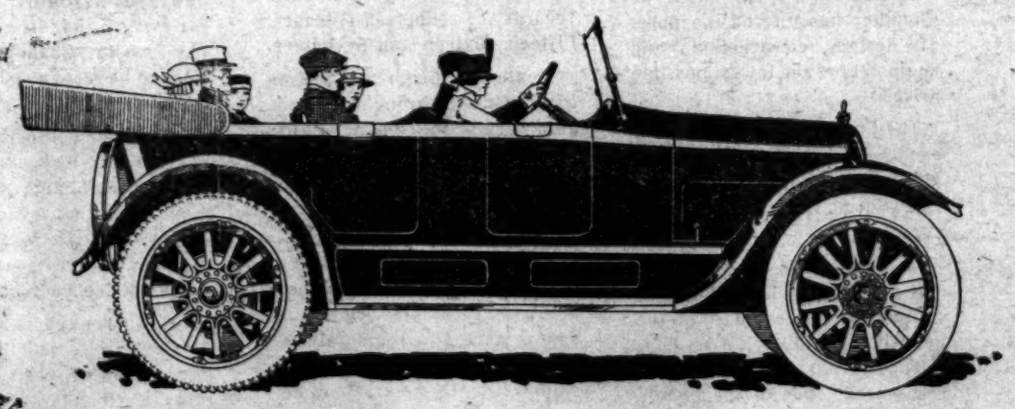
SHANGHAI TYRE SERVICE STATION
18 Nanking Road
J. R. HARVEY (Proprietor)

FIRESTONE TIRE AND RUBBER COMPANY
Akron, Ohio, U. S. A.
Write for Illustrated Literature

Firestone
NON-SKID TYRES

Willys KNIGHT
Motor Car

TAELS 2300
Four Cylinder-Seven Passenger Touring Car



The Practical and Economical Willys-Knight

You will concede the luxuriousness and beauty of this motor car without argument.

Its practical advantages finally determine its purchase.

The engine has no equal—no near approach in any similar car selling for so moderate a price.

It is a Willys-Knight sleeve-valve engine—the only engine known that does its best work in its old age—the only engine that actually *improves with use.*

Carbon pulls down an ordinary engine—it builds up the Willys-Knight.

Instead of a destructive element carbon is the reconstructing life which makes the Willys-Knight engine more efficient after thousands of miles of use than when new.

Almost without exception, the leading European manufacturers of motor cars have selected the Knight type engine.

And the Willys-Overland Company, because of its enormous manufacturing facilities, is able to put the Willys-Knight motor car on the market at a price far below that of any other Knight "motored" car.

Yet the engine is the Knight type, used in all the leading European cars. It is sturdy, quiet, smooth-running, efficient.

Let us demonstrate the advantages of the Willys-Knight. Call on us today.

Four Cylinder, seven passenger Touring car
Four Cylinder, four passenger, Coupe
Four Cylinder, seven passenger Touring Sedan
Four Cylinder, seven passenger Limousine
Eight Cylinder, seven passenger Touring car

THE CENTRAL GARAGE Co., Ltd.
2a Jinkee Road SHANGHAI *'Phone No. 2661*

The Willys-Overland Company, Toledo, Ohio, U. S. A.
Manufacturers of Willys-Knight and Overland Motor Cars and Light Lorries

CAREFUL ATTENTION TO TUBES PREVENTS GRIEF ON THE ROAD

Proper Size, Valve Care And Lubrication All Are Big Essentials

By Robert R. Slocum
(Firestone Tire Adjuster)

If tire users better understood the construction of inner tubes and conditions which contribute to their wearing out, it would be easy, indeed, to secure more and better service. Spare tubes should not be carried in cardboard boxes as furnished from the dealers' shelves—there is danger of the tubes being chafed. Tube bags can be secured for this purpose.

The cross-section of inner tubes is made a little smaller than the normal air space inside the cases. It is not advisable to use a four and half inch tube in a four-inch case. This usually wrinkles and creases the rubber with bad results. Do not use a four-inch tube in a four and one-half-inch case for any length of time. When this is done the rubber is required to stretch too much and the effect of heat and action due to displacement of air in the tire quickly uses up the nerve and life of the tube.

If put into usage for which it is not designed, the tube will not, as a usual thing, render efficient service. If it was practical to use one size in another size of case, tire manufacturers could effect a big saving in equipment and furnish only a few sizes of tubes.

Lubrication is most important to conservation of the tube, but it is a matter that is given least attention. Practically all tire manufacturers treat the inside of cases with a white solution to prevent tubes from sticking to the adhesive "friction" of the fabric. A good lubricant, however, should be used.

Some motorists neglect dusting soapstone inside of the case when changing a tube—others use the soapstone so sparingly that it does but little if any good, or they may use so much that it does more harm than good. If a quantity of it is dumped into the case it will collect at one point, and during the hot weather will heat up to such an extent as to burn the rubber of the tube, making it very thin, brittle and lifeless; this car be recognised by the honeycombed appearance.

The lubricant should be dusted on the fabric all around the case, and on the inner tube.

It is essential that tubes be equipped with valves having the correct type of spreader. Most companies have in the past furnished tubes with specially equipped valves for clincher cases, another type for Q. D. clincher cases, and still another type for straight side cases. The clincher valve spreader will not properly lock the Q. D. clincher beads on a Q. D. clincher rim, nor the straight side type of tire on a straight side rim. The valve equipped with a straight side spreader will lock the beads on a clincher rim or a Q. D. clincher rim, but on account of a difference in width and shape may damage the fabric of the case.

Don't overlook the importance of having tubes with properly equipped valves. Care in this respect will insure a proper anchor of tire to rim and eliminate much annoyance from tube pinching near the valve. Pinching of an inner tube usually occurs from oversight or carelessness in the application of the tire to the rim.

When a tire is ridden soft there is a tendency for the beads to lift up at the toes, due to the internal pressure and weight of the car and they sometimes permit the tube to work under the bead. This is aggravated when the tire has been continually ridden soft and beads have been cut and broken by the rim. Don't crowd a tire of wrong size on a rim simply because you are able to do so by physical force. It isn't economy—aside from the injury to the beads, much annoyance can be expected from tubes being pinched. All straight side and quick detachable clincher cases should be equipped with flaps, and it is important that they be of correct width, length and construction.

Not all pinched tubes are injured at the rim side—the rubber may be pinched from a rupture in the fabric; for example, a break caused from a small cut or bruise. This is not a serious condition, that is, it will not materially affect the service of the tube, as repairs can invariably be made in a very satsifactory manner—either by application of a patch or when this is not practical a new section of tube can be inserted by a competent repair man.

How Henry Ford Makes A Million Dollars A Week

(Continued from Page 6)

Hawkins seek out the manager. He called him into the shop and showed him what had been done. "Now," he said, "it is plain to me that you aren't competent to handle the work of this branch, therefore consider your services no longer required."

This object lesson had its effect throughout the Ford sales organisation. For Hawkins made it a point to repeat the story often. The fact, too, that he personally considered customer-service so important that he was willing to make a special trip to one branch in behalf of a single customer also had its effect. "Capitalising a 'kick' to the utmost"—this is the way he explained it.

Weekly sales bulletins, which Hawkins personally edits, also play an important part in unifying the widely distributed Ford sales force and in keeping it "ginered up." These bulletins carry the announcements of the company and interesting news developments, but they are chiefly filled with strong educational sales talks. Each issue is numbered and those who receive them are required to keep them on file for permanent reference.

The "efficiency club" at each branch is another means for the maintenance of proper standards of effort and service. Meetings are held at regular intervals. All hands from the manager down to the service men participate, and owners of cars may also attend. At least once a year, and sometimes oftener, the entire sales force gathers in Detroit for a convention. It is not a "joy-fest," but a serious session of earnest men bent on learning all they can from one another.

In addition to the sales bulletin, a monthly magazine called the Ford Times is also issued. Copies of this are kept at all distribution points, and all Ford men on the sales side are required to read it regularly. Like the bulletin, one copy must be kept on file permanently for reference at all branches. While this paper plays its part in educating and inspiring the sales and service men, its main circulation is among new owners of Ford products, each of whom, upon acceptance of his order, is put on the list for a year's subscription. After that he may continue to receive the publication by writing in and asking specifically for it. Many do. The chief purpose of this magazine is to maintain the enthusiasm of Ford owners in their purchase.

Though the cost of issuing and distributing so attractive and well-gotten up a magazine is large, and the direct returns are with difficulty traceable, the company feels that the expenditure is fully justified. It performs a service which could be done as well in possibly no other way.

It is much the same with the motion picture arm of the Ford publicity department. The expense is large and the direct returns scarcely traceable, but the general publicity is tremendous. The same effect could scarcely be had otherwise at any price. The "Ford Weekly" is the principal film produced. Its circulation is in the hands of the Ford branches and agencies. No charge is made for the film and the agencies in smaller towns and cities have little or no difficulty in securing an entrance to all the motion picture houses in their territory, while some of the theaters in the larger cities are glad to use it.

Publicity of other kinds is secured exclusively through judiciously placed advertisements in the daily newspaper. Standard or "specimen" copy is prepared at the home office. It is brief and to the point, with no embellishment other than a cut of the style of body about which the copy is written.

"Announcement" copy is placed by the home office; regular advertising copy through the dealers locally. Agents are required their contracts to buy annually a certain amount of space. On the whole, the policy of the Ford advertising department is to buy space only when it is actually needed, just as the factory buys materials. At certain periods of the year the sales tend to slacken—at the approach of the winter season, for instance. Then copy which talks up the Ford "cold-weather," or year-around bodies, is placed. When the desired effect has been achieved, the advertising is withdrawn. Thus it may be said that Ford makes practical use of this great force to overcome seasonal fluctuation in demand and to equalise the load on his factory.

NEW 24-HOUR RECORD

Chalmers Covers 1,900 Miles In Test Run At Sheepshead

A new twenty-four-hour world's auto record was made at Sheepshead Bay Speedway on Wednesday and Thursday of last week. The mileage covered was 1,900, beating the former record by eighty-one miles. The trial was conducted under the supervision of the Contest Board of the American Automobile Association. The new record was made by a Chalmers stock chassis, with motor of 3¼-inches bore by 4¼-inches stroke and a piston displacement of 224 cubic inches. A racing body was mounted on the car. It was driven by Joe Dawson. For a few hours during the run he was relieved by his teammate, Joe Gardham. The average per hour for the entire distance was 79 1-6 miles.

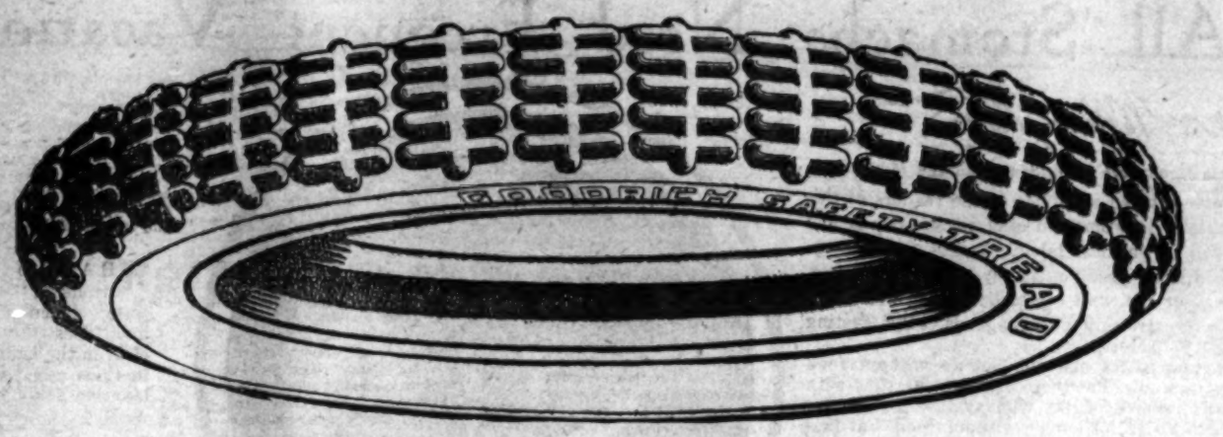
The records as kept by the officials of the A. A. A. are as follows:

Hour.	*M.P.H.	Miles.	Hour.	*M.P.H.	Miles.
1	83	83	13	82	1,041
2	82	165	14	77	1,118
3	79	244	15	79	1,197
4	82	326	16	79.5	1,276
5	80	406	17	77	1,353
6	80	486	18	76	1,429
7	79	565	19	77	1,506
8	82	647	20	76	1,582
9	79	726	21	80	1,662
10	77	803	22	78	1,740
11	78	881	23	79.1	1,819
12	78	959	24	82	1,900

*Miles per hour.

MORE MONEY FOR NAVY

Washington, September 1.—The shipping board has asked congress for an additional $915,000,000 to commandeer materials in plants for naval purposes.



GOODRICH

SAFETY TREAD TYRES

WHY should car-owners tolerate tyres in which the fabric is so *many-layered* as to render them *stiff, thick, slow* in action, and no longer truly *pneumatic*?

Tyres that are "muscle-bound" and so cannot flexibly negotiate the myriad pebbles and minor road ruts, in order to absorb vibration.

Why should car-owners pay additional for "semi-pneumatic" tyres which also have "pebbles" and "ruts" of Rubber deliberately MOULDED ON TO THEM, in the form of UNABRIDGED projections?

OBSERVE in GOODRICH TYRES the skilful *bridging* of the SAFETY TREAD grips, to *conserve pneumatic smoothness* of running.

Observe that these BRIDGED Non-Skid Grips, while guarding against side-skids, or forward skids, in mud or slippery places, *do not manufacture* VIBRATION themselves.

OBSERVE, too, that this efficient GOODRICH SAFETY TREAD enormously strengthens the tyre, by its BRIDGED construction, avoiding thereby that *uneven* pressure in spots, which tends to separate layers of fabric.

THEN, add to this the fact that ONLY GOODRICH TYRES ARE *FULL SIZE* to the branded size thereon.

Try *One*—You'll soon have *Four*

SELLING AGENTS:

THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.

2a Jinkee Road, Shanghai

Phone 2661

New Things Every Woman Ought to Know

Why All Stomachs Need Frequent Vacations

By Harvey W. Wiley, M. D.

The Famous Authority on Pure Food, Sanitation and Health

I SHOULD like to give a piece of advice to the readers of this newspaper, especially to women in easy circumstances and those not engaged in physical labor. Unless you are extremely svelte, I should like to see you try systematic fasting.

Whether you are ill or not, and especially if you are not, I believe you will find it extremely advantageous. But fasting should be practiced with discretion.

Every one by the exercise of his will can do without food for twenty-four hours. I know that there are some persons with slight build and small reserves of fat who at the end of five hours feel that they can go on no longer without food, but this is a mere feeling and not a reality. You are in no danger of death or collapse if you fast a full twenty-four hours.

I should not advise more than that at the beginning, but I believe you will be surprised and delighted at your physical and mental attitude by practicing total abstinence from food.

Food should be eaten moderately after the fasting. In other words, you should not eat any more the day after the fasting than you would have had you not fasted.

Those who are heavier than they should be are, of course, those most benefited. Those who are under weight may be benefited indirectly but not directly by fasting.

Of course, there are cases where fasting would be injurious, and hence I am recommending it only for those who are well-fed or whose digestive organs have been injured by overfeeding.

Dr. Harvey W. Wiley.

Dr. Wiley's Question Box

DO you think tablets containing rhubarb, bi-carbonate of soda, ipecac, oil of peppermint and nux vomica good for indigestion?—MRS. A. T. B.

I could not give you advice about the tablets containing the medicines which you mention. Ipecac is better suited to cause vomiting than it is to cause a laxative action. There are certain simple laxatives, such as Epsom salts, castor oil and mineral oil, which I think are much better than any complicated mixture such as the tablets to which you refer. The best cure for indigestion is a simple, wholesome diet. It is rarely if ever cured by drugs.

ARE thyroid tablets harmful, and will rubbing epsom salts and white soap into the flesh every night help to reduce one's weight?—H. A. B.

The use of thyroid tablets except under the supervision of a competent physician is extremely dangerous. I do not think that rubbing epsom salts and white soap into the flesh at night will have any effect whatever in reducing weight. It will, however, be extremely irritating to the skin. There is no way of reducing one part of the body without reducing it all. If you wish to reduce your weight begin by fasting, one, two or three days, then use only about half as much food as you have been accustomed to. Especially remove excessive quantities of starch and sugar from your diet.

PLEASE let me know what food to eat when one's blood is full of acid.—J. E.

If one ever had his blood full of acid, or if the blood should become acid, life would cease at once. The tissues of the body sometimes become more or less acid, producing the condition known as acidosis. For this condition you should eat very little bread, no lean meat, drink no tea, or coffee, and live on milk, fruits and vegetables.

WILL you suggest a diet suitable for a sufferer from anemia?—P. A. H.

It is quite impossible to prescribe a diet for anemia without knowing its cause. A simple diet is advisable in all cases. A moderate amount of bread, cereals such as whole ground wheat or corn, supplemented with milk, fruits and vegetables in season, and occasionally chicken and lean meat may be used.

WHAT do you think of "Bran-Eata" Biscuits and how does the sulphur in the molasses in them affect their laxative action?—R. A. M.

There can be very little bran in the biscuits whose analysis you submit. Bran contains from 18 to 20 per cent. of protein. The composition of the biscuits is about that of an ordinary cereal such as Indian corn, except the quantity of ash is higher. It probably has a very large percentage of added sugar if it is made of bran at all. If there be sulphur in the molasses, it is to that extent harmful. In so far as I can tell by the data which you give, the composition of biscuits of this kind would not prove harmful nor would they be of any great benefit over bread.

SHOULD my children get along without meat, and what is a good, healthy diet for them?—WORRIED MOTHER.

Children can grow to be reasonably strong without eating any meat. I believe, however, that after they reach a certain age, say above five, a little egg or meat is desirable. If you feed your children unpolished rice, whole corn meal and whole oat meal and whole rye bread, meaning by the term "whole" the entire cereal, bran, germ and all, and give them plenty of milk, they will be quite healthy. Cereals tend to produce an acid condition in the body which milk tends to corect. Children should always have vegetables and fruits, but can get along well without meat, tea or coffee.

WHAT do you think of oleomargarine for use in cooking.—MRS. CHARLIE.

Oleomargarine is made from pure neutral lard, beef fat or vegetable oils, with or without the admixture of cream or butter. If made in a cleanly way and honestly sold there is no reason why it should not be an acceptable food. Oleomargarine may digest somewhat more slowly than butter, but this does not prove that it is less nutritious. I would not advise the use of oleomargarine for growing children. Butter is much to be preferred, as it contains an activating principle, called vitamin, which promotes the growth of children. For grown people oleomargarine is a very acceptable substitute for butter.

IS there any coffee on the market from which all the caffein has been extracted?—J. C.

Dekofa, put out by Merck & Co., New York, upon analysis was found to contain only 0.15 per cent of caffein, which is as near complete removal as can be attained.

I WOULD like your advice about cake making and the use in cakes of a compound which takes the place of eggs.—G. M.

I am not an expert in cake making and therefore can give you no advice. I think it would be a good thing for our country if cake making were a lost art. It is about the poorest way in which our foods can be put up and we would be a good deal better off if we ate no cakes.

CAN you advise me what to do for an acid mouth? I am only eighteen years old, but all my teeth are rapidly decaying.—MARJORIE C.

I do not know of any remedy for acid mouth, except the alkaline treatment such as you have been using. The acidity of the mouth is a very unusual condition. The natural reaction of the mouth is alkaline, due to the alkaline nature of the saliva. All I can advise is that you keep your teeth thoroughly cleaned and go to a dentist and have the decayed portions filled so as to avoid further decay.

I WOULD like to know if you think cod liver oil of value medicinally; also please say if hypophosphites are injurious.—MRS. G. W.

Cod liver oil is of great value medicinally in certain run-down conditions of the body. It is best taken raw where persons can endure the taste. Usually it is beaten up into an emulsion, which makes the taste less offensive. Hypophosphites are no longer regarded as valuable medicines as they were a few years ago, and should not be taken except under the immediate advice of a physician.

I HAVE no organic trouble but am extremely nervous. What diet would you suggest for this condition? MRS. E. M. S.

The simplest possible diet is the best one for you. I advise you to follow in general the following scheme: Use whole ground cereals as the base of your diet, made up into the form of bread or mush; take a generous supply of milk; if sweet milk is not tolerated well try soured milk. Eat plenty of fruits and succulent vegetables in season, a moderate amount of meat and an occasional egg, and no tea, coffee or chocolate. If you will follow this scheme of diet I feel sure you will have some improvement.

This is the Law

By a Member of the New York Bar.

HOW long does a woman have to live in New York to gain a residence which will enable her to bring suit for divorce on the ground of desertion? She does not know the whereabouts of her husband.—H. R. B.

No definite time is fixed by law for gaining a residence in New York. Settling within the State with the intention of remaining there establishes a residence. But a woman who is a resident of New York cannot maintain an action for separation in the New York courts unless either (1) her husband is also a resident; (2) the marriage occurred in New York; or (3) having been married outside of the State she and her husband became residents of the State and continued to be residents for one year.

THREE and a half years ago my husband went to Reno and obtained a divorce from me on the ground of desertion. I did not appear or defend the suit. He married again and his second wife has since died. At the time my husband went to Reno we lived in New York, where we were married. Am I free to remarry in New York State or elsewhere? If I am not legally divorced, can I start divorce proceedings and name my husband's second wife, who is now dead, as co-respondent?—READER.

The divorce obtained by your husband would not be recognized by the New York courts, and if you married again upon the strength of it you would, under the law of New York, be guilty of bigamy. In Nevada, however, the divorce your husband secured would be recognized as valid, provided, of course, that it was regularly obtained according to Nevada requirements, and if you were now to marry in Nevada such remarriage would be entirely regular, and being regular in the State where it was performed would be so regarded in other States, even in New York. You have a choice of two courses, therefore. You may marry in Nevada without first procuring a divorce, or you may sue for divorce in New York. To obtain a divorce in New York it would be necessary to prove more than the remarriage of your husband. You would have to prove the commission of the statutory offense just as in any other suit for absolute divorce. The fact that the co-respondent had since died would be immaterial.

IN applying for a marriage license, a young man between eighteen and nineteen gave his age as twenty-one. He did not have the consent of either his father or mother. It the marriage legal?—S. G. W., N. Y.

Making a false statement as to a material fact in procuring a marriage license is perjury under the New York law, but the marriage in question is not invalidated because of such misstatement. Under the New York Domestic Relations law, a town or city clerk is not permitted to issue a marriage license to a man under twenty-one without the consent of the man's parents, but if he does do so the marriage is neither void nor voidable in a case where the man is over eighteen—the age of consent.

CAN a son be compelled to contribute to the support of his mother when he is earning $20 a week, has a wife and two children and pays $20 a month rent? The mother has three daughters, two of whom are married and the third is in business.—S. S. S.

In New York and in most of the other States there are statutes which provide that a child may be compelled by the authorities to contribute to the support of indigent parents, "if of sufficient ability." In one case, for instance, where the father was eighty years old and had two married sons, one with two children, earning $17, and the other with no children, earning $15, the court required each to contribute $2 a week for the father's support. Each case rests, however, upon its own facts.

You Might Try

Salt on the Silver.

EGG stains can be removed from silver by rubbing with table salt. Another easy way to clean silver is to boil it in an aluminum pan in which a goodly pinch of salt has been dissolved. Polish later with a dry cloth or chamois.

For Match Scratches.

A FRESHLY cut lemon rubbed directly on the white paint will remove match scratches. To prevent a repetition of the offense, rub the spot with a little vaseline. The most hardened offender will soon desist after he has made a few futile attempts to strike a match on a greasy surface.

Making Homemade "Suckers."

COOK a good wholesome candy made of one cup of sugar, half a cup of weak vinegar and a small lump of butter. This should be brittle when dropped in cold water. To create suckers, cut some small sticks from a piece of pine box, lay them on buttered paper and pour on a small piece of candy, which can be moulded into the proper shape before they are cold.

Making Your Housework Easier

By Mrs. Christine Frederick

The Distinguished Household Efficiency Expert.

WHAT can be the reason why my bread gets mouldy so quickly? MRS. B.

Possibly it is not baked thoroughly enough. Try drying it out in the oven a little longer. Also be sure there is sufficient ventilation in your bread box and do not put any stale buttered bread back in the box.

HOW can I remove an oil stain from a leather chair?—MRS. A. D. S.

Try putting Fuller's earth on the spot and allowing to remain several hours. If this does not work, lay a blotter over the earth and press with a warm iron, being very careful not to harm the leather.

HOW can I get rid of black ants?—HATTIE A.

Find the outside nest, pour kerosene on it and burn. Place the legs of the kitchen table, icebox, etc., in saucers of water. Set traps consisting of small sponges soaked in sweetened water about the pantry in saucers. When the sponges are full of ants immerse in boiling water and reset.

HOW can I whiten unbleached muslin pillow cases and sheets?—H. D. M.

Wet thoroughly and hang in bright sunlight on a very hot day, or wash in very hot water with one cup of javelle water added, rinsing with water to which one tablespoonful of ammonia has been added. It would be wiser, however, to let the sheets bleach themselves, as they will do after a short period of use.

PLEASE print suggestions for packing a substantial lunch for a man daily.—MRS. H. A. D.

Make sandwiches of cream cheese, sliced sausage, cold meat or chopped meat of any kind combined with salad dressing. Put in a small cup of baked beans or of salmon or potato salad. Choose fruits like bananas, apples, plums, dates or raisins. Small cakes and a cut of pie are usually acceptable. If you get a vacuum bottle he can carry soup, hot coffee or any cold drink.

WHAT will remove cherry stains from light-colored dresses?—MRS. G. R. E.

Stretch the fabric over a bowl and pour boiling water on the stains from a height.

HOW can I clean a very much soiled toilet bowl?—MRS. L. E. S.

Make a firm swab of old rags tied on to a three-foot stick or rod. Dip this swab into some muriatic acid and rub vigorously around the bowl. Be careful in handling, as the acid is very corrosive.

WHERE can I get a booklet on canning?—MRS. L. M..

Write to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for the N-R. leaflets, which will be sent free.

HOW can I prevent damage by moths to my rugs in hot weather?—MRS. M. F. L.

It is best to take up the rugs, clean and beat thoroughly, spray with gasoline, roll and lay away in a cool place during the Summer.

HOW can I clean a straw hat?—MRS. M. J. L.

Buy one of the inexpensive cleaners at the drug store and follow directions.

HOW can I make a polish for white shoes?—MRS. S. P. L.

Purchase a small quantity of natural pipe clay at the drug store. Moisten with water and apply with a small sponge or brush.

HOW can blood stains be removed without washing?—M. B.

Apply dampened starch to the spots and allow to dry. As soon as starch becomes colored, remove and repeat the application.

Economical Menus for the Week

FOR the benefit of housewives who want appetizing, healthful and economical meals, but who are tired of serving the same old combinations over and over again, the accompanying menus have been prepared especially for this newspaper by Miss Mary Lee Swann, a member of the faculty of the Barnard School of Household Arts.

MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY
Breakfast.	*Breakfast.*	*Breakfast.*
Blackberries Puffed Wheat Top Milk Toast Cereal Coffee	Figs Broiled Tomatoes Bacon Curls Toast Coffee	Sliced Peaches in Granose Top Milk Toast Coffee
Lunch.	*Lunch.*	*Lunch.*
Shrimp Salad Little Tarts Iced Tea	Puree of Spinach Salad Brown Bread and Butter Sandwiches Iced Tea with Orange Slices	Baked Stuffed Tomatoes Bread and Butter Lemon Jiffy-Jell
Dinner.	*Dinner.*	*Dinner.*
Haricot of Mutton Lima Beans Sliced Tomatoes Chilled Caramel Custard Coffee	Stewed Shin of Beef Noodles Stewed Tomatoes Lettuce Salad Huckleberry Gelatine Iced Coffee	Bean Pot Roast (with Potatoes) Spinach Tomato Salad Chilled Watermelon Iced Coffee

THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY
Breakfast.	*Breakfast.*	*Breakfast.*	*Breakfast.*
Cantaloupes Rolls Butter Coffee	Currants Poached Eggs on Toast Coffee	Granose Berries Cereal Coffee	Molded Rice Sliced Apple Sauce Top Milk Toast Coffee
Lunch.	*Lunch.*	*Lunch.*	*Dinner.*
Cheese Souffle Whole Wheat Muffins Stewed Apples	Fruit Salad (garnished with blackberries) Rolls Iced Coffee	Creamed Chicken (left over) Baking Powder Biscuits Grapes	Mock Wild Duck (reheated) Noodles Creamed Onions Tomatoes Stuffed with Cress French Dressing Banana Ice Cream Cold Water Sponge Cake Coffee
Dinner.	*Dinner.*	*Dinner.*	*Supper.*
Chicken en Casserole, with Rice Stewed Corn Tomato Salad Peach Ice Cream Half Cups Coffee	Broiled Smelts French Fried Hominy Boulettes Green Bean and Chopped Carrot Salad, French Dressing Lemon Pudding Cream Sponge Cake Half Cups Coffee	Corn Oysters Baked Tomatoes Lettuce Salad Raspberry Parfait Coffee	Cream Cheese Sandwiches Blackberry Snow Sponge Cake

Good To Eat

Fruit Souffle.

MIX the rind and juice of a half lemon, ½ cup white wine or sherry, 1-3 cup sugar and the yolks of two eggs. Stir vigorously over fire until it thickens, using a wire whisk. Pour into whites of two eggs beaten very stiff.

Sabyon Sauce.

FRY two tablespoons of chopped onion in two tablespoons of butterine or drippings. Add 1½ pounds of lean mutton cut into 2-inch pieces. Brown and cover with two cups of water and cook until tender. Season to taste with salt and pepper. Serve with a border of lima beans, seasoned with salt, pepper, butter and a little chopped parsley.

Haricot of Mutton.

RUB through sieve enough peaches, apricots or quinces to give ¾ cup of pulp. If canned fruit is used, drain first. Heat and sweeten to taste. Beat whites of three eggs until stiff. Add gradually hot fruit pulp and a pinch of salt and continue beating. Turn into buttered and sugared moulds, having them ¾ full. Set moulds in pan of hot water and bake in slow oven until firm, which may be determined by pressing with finger. Serve with Sabyon sauce.

SPORTING NEWS SECTION
THE CHINA PRESS

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1917

Senatorial Follies — By Tad In Washington

TOO PROUD TO BEG
TOO HONEST TO STEAL
I KNOW WHAT IT IS
TO BE WANTING A MEAL
MY TATTERS AND RAGS
I TRY TO CONCEAL
FOR I'M KNOWN AS
THE SHABBY GENTEEL.
FOOD BILL
CHAMBERLAIN
THE
VENTRILOQUIST.
FATHER DEAR FATHER
COME HOME WITH ME NOW
THE CLOCK IN THE STEEPLE
STRIKES ONE
YOU PROMISED THAT YOUD
COME RIGHT HOME FROM THE SHOP
AS SOON AS YOUR DAYS WORK
WAS DONE
NICKEL NURSERY BALL
GET THE AIR
STONE
BONE DRY
NOW DYE GET THAT WAY?
SHEPPARD
SHEPPARD-STONE AND CO
IN THEIR ONE ACT PLAYLET
10 NIGHTS IN A BARROOM.
THE MISSISSIPPI MARVEL
MLLE. JAMESA VARDAMANA
THE CELEBRATED PRIMA BALLERINA ASSOLUTA
AND A CORYPHEE DE BALLET
IN THE GINGER ALE WHIRL
COSTUMES BY
MILK AND VICHY
WISE FROM DALBERINE CO.
SECRET SERVICE SAM
SH— I HEAR FOOTSTEPS APPROACHING ON HORSEBACK
THE KING OF IMPERSONATORS
J. HAM LEWIS.
THE MIDDLE NAME HAS NO REFERENCE WHATEVER TO HIS ABILITY AS AN ACTOR.
JULLIE JAMES AND KNUTE NELSON.
THE KINGS OF SLAPSTICK
DID YOU SEE ANY OF THOSE NEW $100 BILLS MIKE?
NAW!! I NEVER SAW ONE OF DE OLD ONES HA-HA.
BAM
DONT MISS THEM. ALL NEW STUFF.
HEAR THEIR NEW SONG -
"THERE'S ONE BORN EVERY MINUTE
AND TWO TO TAKE HIM".

S.C.C. WIN FROM S.P.S. OLD BOYS

Finish 21 To Good After Fine Display On Wicket Badly Cut About

CLIFFORD IS LOSERS' BEST

With 72, Adds Another To His Many Grand Performances During Season

The S.C.C. gained a well-deserved victory on the Police ground, yesterday, over the Public School Old Boys, by the margin of 21 runs. The wicket was badly cut and not rolled and, consequently, the batsmen were kept on tenterhooks.

In the circumstances, the batting performances were really excellent and Clifford, Norman and Cheetham gave fine displays of free hitting. Middleton was steadiness personified and he was batting for 60 minutes. Clifford hit 12 fours, Norman 9 and Cheetham 4, while Middleton speeded the ball seven times to the boundary.

T. Pearson and G. Madar also batted very finely and perhaps the feature of the game was the fielding of the ex-school-boys. The Cricket Club representatives were very weak in this direction and many catches were dropped.

The bowling was very evenly divided throughout the game.

Scores and analyses:

Public School Old Boys

W. C. G. Clifford, st. Cheetham, b. Monk	72
J. J. Ellis, b. Monk	4
G. M. Billings, c. Wavell, b. Monk	10
G. Madar, run out	33
J. Pearson, c. and b. Leslie	27
E. J. Cooke, c. and b. Leslie	5
T. Pearson, b. Foster	7
C. Madar, st. Cheetham, b. Foster	2
C. Fuxman, b. Foster	0
A. Madar, c. Monk, b. Leslie	2
W. A. Singer, not out	1
Extras	2
Total	165

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
W. J. Monk	8	–	57	3
W. C. Foster	9.2	–	37	3
E. G. Norman	2	–	26	–
C. E. M. Thompson	2	–	12	–
A. H. Leslie	5	–	31	3

S. C. C.

W. J. Monk, b. Clifford	1
H. Middleton, c. Billings, b. Clifford	58
E. G. Norman, c. Singer, b. Billings	17
C. E. M. Thompson, run out	2
C. S. Cheetham, c. Madar, b. Billings	34
A. H. Leslie, c. Singer, b. Clifford	13
E. G. Barnes, c. Clifford, b. Billings	2
H. Langley, did not bat	0
W. C. Foster, not out	12
H. S. Wavell, b. Billings	1
C. Butland, run out	2
Extras	14
Total	186

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
G. M. Billings	18	2	82	4
W. C. G. Clifford	11	2	50	3
T. Pearson	2	1	6	–
J. J. Ellis	8	–	34	–

Police Bath Club Scores Big Hit In Opening Gala

W. Jones Is First Winner Of Mr. McEuen's Grand Aggregate Shield; Otters Draw With S.I.S.C. at Polo

The first swimming gala and aquatic sports held under the auspices of the S.M.P. Recreation Club (swimming section) took place last evening at the Municipal Bath, before a full house. Considering the big counter-attraction at the Cricket Club, it was really surprising to see so many spectators at this, the last of the 1917 swimming functions. The goodly attendance is proof of the organising ability of the promoters of the gala, no less than of the growing popularity of swimming in Shanghai. May the sporting police do even better next time.

The bath building had been tastefully decorated for the occasion, a plentiful use being made of Chinese lanterns festooned along the beams over the water and a profusion of flags and bunting added to the gayness of the scene.

Most of the events were swum on the handicap system and close finishes were the order of the evening. The polo games were much enjoyed and it was an excellent new departure made by the officials of the gala to run two matches on the one night, as the water polo game is one of the very best drawing cards at local swimming entertainments.

Mr. Jas. T. Tait was the right man in the right place all throughout the evening and the excellent arrangements and the fact that the entire affair was carried out without a single hitch is mainly attributable to him. The S.M.P. swimmers have one of the best organisers among local aquatic officers in the person of Mr. Tait.

A number of valuable prizes were on display, as trophies for the various successful competitors, prominent among which was an exceptionally handsome silver shield on an ebony ground, presented by Mr. K. J. McEuen, the Captain-Superintendent of Police, for the grand aggregate winner in each year. The conditions attached to this fine trophy are that it must be won twice in succession, or three

(Continued on Page 2)

Lawn Bowls Matches

The Shanghai Lawn Bowls Club's special rink competition, yesterday, was won by Bell's rink, by thirteen points. Prizes, given by an anonymous member, were offered for the rink winning by the greatest margin of points. The entrance fees of $1.00 were in aid of a War Fund. The scores were:

Rink No. 1

J. T. Disselduff (skip)	J. C. Macdougall (skip)
W. J. Gande	J. J. Sheridan
G. Butland	A. G. Mossop
W. Dutton	D. Mennie
18	20

Rink No. 2

G. Crewe-Read (skip)	J. D. Gaines (skip)
W. D. McCallum	H. H. Fowler
G. R. Wingrove	Dr. Patrick
J. Frost	G. Dunlop
19	18

Rink No. 3

J. C. Thomson (skip)	R. J. Bowerman (skip)
J. Park	S. Hammond
D. MacGregor	W. A. Farley
W. Gater	R. Simmons
26	16

Rink No. 4

G. L. Campbell (skip)	A. D. Bell (skip)
O. Blackburn	J. Scotson
A. W. Dewhurst	Rev. W. H. Rees
F. L. Marshall	E. Payne
15	28

Rink No. 7

C. M. Bain (skip)	L. Evans (skip)
A. W. McCallum	Capt. Jackson
T. E. Trueman	S. M. S. Gubbay
F. Large	A. Taylor
16	16

J.G.C. v. Yangtszepoo

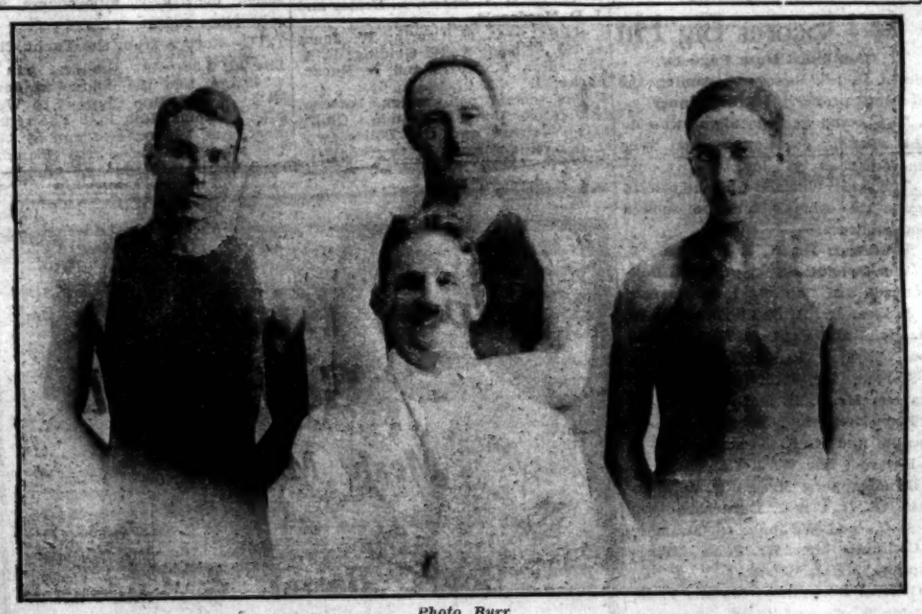
Junior Golf Club meets the Yangtszepoo Lawn Bowls Club on the Hongkew rinks at 3.45 o'clock this afternoon. The Golf Club players will be:

G. Sherman	G. Hall
J. Stewart	A. E. Hayward
Angus Macintosh	T. Spring
A. Braid	G. B. Stormes
(skip)	(skip)
A. Taylor	T. B. Walker
C. Larsen	G. Randall
P. Ephgrave	P. B. Critchley
D. McAlister	B. Anderton
(skip)	(skip)

Reserves:—J. R. Anding and W. Davis.

The Yangtszepoo team will be chosen from the following:—A. McGregor, F. W. Wilson, W. T. Bissett, H. Townsend, Geo. Johnston, S. Rosario, F. Ferrier, R. Dorrance, A. S. Allan, W. S. Campbell, J. Burnside, W. Smith, Geo. Bloom, W. Davis, J. Tweedie, G. E. Marshall, J. McPherson, S. Marks, A. A. Malcolm.

Aquatic Champions Of Shanghai for 1917



Photo, Burr

The three men shown in swimming costume above have annexed between them all of the eight aquatic championships of Shanghai for 1917. They are: R. W. MacCabe (in center) winner of ¼-mile, ½-mile, Long Plunge, Throwing the Polo Ball and Long Distance Championships; E. A. Brodie (on right) winner of 100 yards and 220 yards Championships; A. Gutierrez (on left) winner of the Diving Championship. W. F. Hamlin (seated) honorary secretary of the Shanghai Amateur Swimming Association.

22 INNING BALL GAME SETS LEAGUE RECORD

Brooklyn And Pittsburgh Stage Longest Battle In National League Records

The longest game record of the National league was broken at Brooklyn, N. Y., August 22, when the Brooklyn Dodgers went twenty-two innings to beat Pittsburgh by a 6 to 5 score. Rube Marquard is credited with the winning of the game though Larry Cheney, veteran hurler of the National league, pitched the bulk of the game for the victors, slabbing from the sixth to the twentieth inclusive. He was injured in a collision at 2nd base and forced to retire. The game was the third extra-inning session for the two teams in three days, 45 innings in all being played.

The previous National league record was 21 innings, played by New York and Pittsburgh in 1914, the former winning, 3 to 1.

The major league record rests in the American league and is for 24 innings. The mark was set when the Philadelphia Athletics beat the Boston Red Sox, 4 to 1, on September 1, 1906.

The longest authentic minor league game lasted 26 innings, on which occasion—May 31, 1909—Decatur beat Bloomington, 2 to 1, in the Three Eyes League.

Baseball Banquet

A grand baseball banquet celebrating the success of the season which comes to a close today will be held next Friday evening.

All Shanghai and Navy players, together with the members of the baseball committee, will be the guests of the Shanghai Amateur Baseball Club and all fans and non-playing members of the club who wish to join in the dinner party are asked to send in their names to Mr. Walter Holliday, care of the Standard Oil Co., not later than Thursday. The dinner will probably be held at the Carlton. The cost to club members will be $2 per plate and to non-members the actual cost of the dinner.

At the banquet presentation of prizes will be made to the players having the best fielding, pitching and batting averages in the two Red and Blue Sox series and in the All-Shanghai v. All-Navy games.

The present season has been one of the best, if not actually the biggest, in the history of Shanghai Baseball, in point of good playing, interest in the game and from a financial end. The club membership is within six or seven of the 300 mark and the season closes with a big balance in the treasury.

AMERICAN CO'S. CUP IS SHOT FOR TODAY

Volunteers Will Entertain Their Friends At Range; Blackwood And Sauer Tie

Privates Blackwood, Sauer and Tenney registered the highest nett scores on the first day of the rifle meeting of the American Company, S. V. C., yesterday, when practices one to four of the annual musketry course were fired. The first two scored 72 each, while Tenney made 70 points.

The competition will be continued today. At 2 o'clock this afternoon, the big open event for the American Company Cup will be shot off. Sixteen teams representing different units of the local defence forces will participate and a huge crowd is expected at the Range. Friends of the competitors will be entertained at tea.

The tiffin for the members of the American unit is to be called promptly at noon. Consul-General Sammons and Majors Trueman and Pilcher will be the guests of honor.

The Weather

Very cloudy weather, with local thunderstorms. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 86.0 and the minimum 62.4, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 80.6 and 74.5.

SHANGHAI WINS IN WILD RALLY

Stormy Eighth Inning Brings 6 Runs And Game Ends With 8-4 Score

ONLY TWO HITS OFF BILLS

Locals And Gunboats To Meet Again Today In Season's Last Game

Those fans who came out yesterday to deposit their contributions toward American War Relief and, incidentally, to see some baseball—or vice versa—were treated to a wild eighth-inning turning of the tables in a game which up to that stage had all the earmarks of a Navy victory. The final score was 8-4.

A goodly number of civilian and sailor rooters decorated the partly dismantled stands and in the neighborhood of $200 was collected for the relief fund. At today's game, the last of the season, it is hoped to give a big boost to the total for the three contests.

Given a three run lead in the first two innings, Keeler went along in lion-taming style, dispensing but four hits until the eighth. Ragged support was his chief worry during the explosion in that inning and only two of the four hits made in that round figured in the scoring.

Bills decked himself with glory again by going into the box in the third inning with the bases jammed and none out and pulling his team out of a bad hole. Having fanned the hard hitting Keeler he engineered a snappy double play that completely cleared the situation and allowed but two small hits throughout the rest of the afternoon.

Cy Wilhoit was the hitting hero of the day, bagging four safeties, one a two base drive, in five chances. Two of his hits came in the eventful eighth.

The sailors got their 2 runs in the first inning after two were out. Turner's fumble and wide throw on Scott's grounder put a runner on second and Keeler followed with a drive to right which Swift failed to field, letting both runs come in. Marshall's three bagger and a long fly by McGowan counted another in the second.

Maloney opened the third by hitting safely to left and making second on a passed ball and Swan began to show signs of cracking. Glover rapped one through the diamond and Swan fielded the ball on the run but dropped it, putting men on first and third. Scott shot another one at the pitcher which resulted in another fumble and the sacks were full.

Then Swan went into retirement in right field and Bills faced Keeler,

He succeeded in fanning the big navy hurler, Conrad, next up, slapped one straight into the box and Bills shot the ball to Bristow, who doubled the batter at first while a loud sigh of relief broke out of the Shanghai stands.

In the home fourth Woods began by lifting a tall infield fly. Maloney dropped it and then threw wide to first, letting Sammy skate to second. Wilhoit singled to center, bringing the runner home and made third himself when the throw home got through Glover. Bills brought Cy in with another single to center. He took second on a wild pitch and stole third, but the next three men went out one, two, three. Three men reached first in the sixth but Keeler caught both Wilhoit and Swift off second.

Luna's hit and Swift's error at third gave the sailors another tally in the seventh.

The eighth opened with Woods drawing his second walk of the game and from then on until eleven men had faced the pitcher it was a merry medley of errors, hits and runs. Wilhoit laid down a perfect bunt toward third and beat it out while Woods advanced. Bills bounced one at Maloney, who made a wild and unsuccessful tag at Woods as he went by and then threw the ball away in the general direction of first. While it was being retrieved Sammy and Cy both counted. Bills stole and made third when Keeler booted Swift's grounder. A long sacrifice fly to Tangerman by Bristow brought him in. Swift stole and scored when Turner rapped out a smashing triple to right. Erdrich rapped to Maloney who shot the ball home but Turner registered and when the ball got away from Glover Erdrich reached second. Holliday slapped to Maloney and the third baseman fumbled, the ball shooting into center field while Erdrich scored. Woods hit to center and Wilhoit got his second safety of the inning but Keeler caught Holliday off third. Navy had men on second and third in the ninth after two were out but the rally would not come.

Shanghai is out to make it three straight for the series this afternoon and the sailors are equally confident of victory. Scott and Tinkham are the probable slab stars for the last contest on the Race Course diamond this year. Game called at 3 o'clock.

Yesterday's score:

Gunboats

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Maloney, 3b.	5	0	1	2	2	4
Glover, c.	5	0	0	5	2	2
Scott, 1b.	4	1	0	8	1	0
Keeler, p.	4	1	1	0	4	1
Conrad, 2b.	4	0	0	4	2	1
Marshall, cf.	4	1	2	0	0	0
Tangerman, rf.	2	0	0	1	0	1
McGowan, ss.	3	0	0	4	1	1
Luna, lf.	3	1	1	0	0	0
Savage*	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	35	4	5	24	12	10

* Batted for Tangerman in the 9th.

Shanghai

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Holliday, ss.	5	0	0	0	4	2
Woods, cf.	3	2	1	3	0	0
Wilhoit, 1b.	5	2	4	11	0	0
Bills, 3b, p.	4	1	1	1	4	0
Swift, rf, 3b.	4	1	0	1	1	2
Bristow, c.	3	0	1	7	3	0
Turner, 2b.	4	1	1	4	4	3
Erdrich, lf.	4	1	0	0	0	0
Swan, p, rf.	4	0	0	0	0	2
Totals	36	8	8	27	16	9

By innings:

Gunboats ..... 2 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0=4
Shanghai ..... 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 6 x=8

Three base hits—Marshall, Turner. Two base hit—Wilhoit. Sacrifice flys—McGowan, Bristow. Struck out—by Keeler, 7; by Bills, 4; by Swan, 1. Bases on balls—off Keeler, 2. Double plays—Bills-Bristow-Wilhoit; Holliday-Turner-Wilhoit. Hits off—Swan, 3 in 3 innings, none out in 3rd. Passed ball—Bristow. Wild pitch—Keeler. Hit by pitcher—Tangerman, Luna. Stolen bases—Bills, 2; Luna, Swift.

Umpires—Messrs. Bunn and Merriman.

Shanghai Golf Club

The draw for the Captain's Cup play of the Shanghai Golf Club is as follows:

1st round: E. I. M. Barrett v. D. C. Hutchison, A. W. Macphail v. C. W. Glover, W. S. Clay v. T. H. U. Aldridge, R. W. Johnston v. Alan Wilson. 2nd round: E. B. Clarke v. A. Grey, and F. J. Hinton v. M. P. Walker.

Eighteen holes are to the played until the final, which is 36. The first round is to be played by October 14, the second by October 21 and the finals by October 28.

BOOKS FOR HOSPITALS

Contributions received towards funds for purchasing books for hospitals:

W. N. C. Allen	$5.00
A bet	1.00
"Bridge"	4.00
Anonymous	5.00
E. L. Allen	5.00
A. T. J. Pike	10.00
B. C. Sethna	10.00
A. J. Cowdery	10.00
	$50.00

F. L. Marshall,
45 Kiangse Road.

Speaking Of Hitters— Note This Collection

Cincinnati Nationals Have Six Men Batting .300 Or Better

There was the great drive of Gen. French and there is the powerful onrushing offensive of Gen. Haig—and then there is the crushing attack of the Cincinnati Reds. Under the expert generalship of Christy Mathewson, the red-legged ball players of the National league are rushing along toward a berth well up in the first division. And the reason is that they carry with them one of the most dangerous collections of stick artists in the major leagues.

When the batting figures came out for the last of August, Cincinnati boasted no less than six regular players who were clouting the ball at a .300 clip or better, one of the most amazing records in modern baseball.

These were the records:

Roush, outfielder, ...348
Clarke, catcher, ...347
Groh, infielder, ...309
Griffith, outfielder, ...308
Neale, outfielder, ...303
Reuther, outfielder, ...300

And the veteran Hal Chase was hitting .285 and climbing steadily to add a seventh to the galaxy ere the season closes. Last year Chase was the one man Cincy had who was nicking the horsehide at a rate over .300. But the team has come to the fore this season with an attacking machine of power seldom seen. To date they have made more hits and scored more runs than any other ball club in the two leagues. The old Cubs or the old Athletics may have had a more irresistible attack, but the figures don't show it. The closest approach was made some years ago when Cleveland produced eight .300 hitters, in midseason, led by Napoleon Lajoie, then in his prime.

Police Bath Club Scores Big Hit

(Continued from Page 1)

times in all, before becoming the absolute property of the winner.

The grand aggregate was won on this opening occasion by that very fine swimmer, W. Jones.

The gala officials who helped to make the evening function such a success were:—

President: Mr. K. J. McEuen.

Vice-Presidents: Capt. A. Hilton-Johnson and Capt. E. I. M. Barrett.

Judges: Dr. A. Stanley, Mr. R. W. MacCabe and Capt. A. Hilton-Johnson.

Starter: Mr. T. Mellows. Check-Starter: Mr. J. H. McGregor.

Time-Keepers: Messrs. W. F. Hamlin and K. E. Newman.

Referee: Mr. W. J. Gande.

Handicappers: Messrs. R. W. MacCabe (S. R. C.), C. Encarnacao (S. I. S. C.) and W. Jones (S. M. P.).

Captain: Mr. W. Jones. Vice-Captain: Mr. J. Wilson.

General Committee: Messrs. T. H. Steele, T. Crookdake, G. Sale and J. H. Tait, Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

The results were:

Two lengths race (open to members of the Shanghai Japanese Swimming Club only).

T. Kawanishi 1
T. Hayashida 2
T. Satomi 3

Time 51-1/5 secs.

One length handicap (Police)

W. Jones .....Rec. 3 Secs... 1
J. Robertson ..... „ 9 „ ... 2
J. Sullivan ..... „ 12 „ ... 0
J. Hunter ..... „ 5 „ ... 0
J. Wilson .....Scratch 0

Time (nett), 21 1/5 secs.

Long plunge (handicap open to all Shanghai).

J. Hunter .....Rec. 20 feet... 1
T. S. Fry ..... „ 30 „ ... 2
W. F. Hamlin ...Scratch..... 0
G. V. Jensen .....Rec. 12 feet... 0
T. Satomi ..... „ 20 „ ... 0
E. G. Barnes .... „ 23 „ ... 0
W. Jones ..... „ 23 „ ... 0
J. Wilson ..... „ 23 „ ... 0
D. Green ..... „ 30 „ ... 0

Distance 47.6 plus 20 equals 67.6.

One length Breaststroke (Police Handicap).

P. S. Page .....Rec. 2 Secs... 1
J. Hunter .....Scratch..... 2
A. Paterson .....Rec. 8 Secs... 0
J. Sullivan ..... „ 8 „ ... 0
J. Wilson ..... „ 3 „ ... 0
T. S. Fry .....Scratch..... 0

Time, 32 4/5 secs.

Two lengths race (handicap, open to all Shanghai).

E. G. Barnes ....Rec. 16 Secs... 1
W. Jones ..... „ 10 „ ... 2
J. Wilson ..... „ 5 „ ... 0
F. W. Golding .... „ 3 „ ... 0
G. O. Jensen ..... „ 3 „ ... 0
C. E. Ozorio .....Scratch..... 0

Time, 54 4/5 secs.

Inter-Club team race (open to teams of four men a side from any Club.)

Shanghai Rowing Club.—K. H. Gardner, R. J. Tippin, K. Mansfield, and A. P. Goldman. Winners.

Shanghai International Swimming Club.—C. E. Ozorio, F. A. Remedios, E. F. Mears, and F. W. Golding.

Japanese Swimming Club.—T. Satomi, K. Kawasaki, S. Hayashi, and S. Kawanishi.

S. M. Police.—J. Wilson, W. Jones, H. J. Jefferson, and J. Hunter.

Time, 1.13 2-5.

One length blindfold race (open to all Shanghai.)

1. T. Hayashida.
2. F. W. Golding.

Diving for objects (Police.)

W. Jones, 8 objects..... 1
H. Pelling, 7 objects..... 2

Chase the bellman (open to all Shanghai). Bellman: W. Jones.

1. W. F. Hamlin.

Water Polo Matches

The water polo match between the "Otters" and the S. I. S. C. was a splendidly even one. In the first half the Rowing Club defended the shallow end and despite repeated attacks, Gardner managed to maintain his citadal intact, bringing off several sensational "saves."

The Rowing Club backs marked their men closely and Donald notably played a fine game.

The score sheet was blank at half time.

In the second half Macdonald shot in a goal for the Otters amid deafening applause and it looked as though the S. I. S. C., who have twice defeated the Rowing Club this season, were about to have the first victory of an opposing team recorded against them. Their forwards made unceasing efforts to score but Gardner was always on the job and seemed impregnable.

From a rough and tumble scramble in front of the goal mouth, however, Golding managed to slip the leather in, thus equalising for the S.I.S.C.

No further goals were notched and the game ended in a draw, with the score reading:

Otters 1 goal.
S.I.S.C. 1 goal.

Mr. W. J. Gande refereed in his customary capable and satisfying way.

The Otters made a brave showing to tie the S.I.S.C. mainly owing to the absolutely brilliant goal-keeping of Gardner, which was the feature of the game. Donald was quite a surprise packet to many, though "those who know" have long had their eyes on him as a likely player in the back division. The S.I.S.C. played their full team with one exception, F. A. Remedios replacing C. Encaranacao, and as the Otters had only 3 of the Rowing Club's first VII it will be readily seen how well they must have played to draw such a strong aggregation as the S.I.S.C. The teams were:

Otters:—K. H. Gardner; F. S. Ward and A. E. Donald; R. W. MacCabe; W. M. S. Brand, L. Bertes and I. D. Macdonald.

S.I.S.C.:—C. E. Ozorio; W. Jones and J. Wilson; F. W. Golding; F. A. Remedios, F. Mears and L. Encarnacao.

The second polo match, between the International Swimming Club's second string and the Police, was won by the former by two goals to one.

Lawn Tennis

Following are the results of the draws for the various lawn tennis championships:

Mixed Doubles Championship

In the first round Miss M. Ollerdessen and S. M. Wallace vs. Miss Rasmussen and W. Swift, Mr. and Mrs. J. Elmore vs. Miss H. D. Petersen and H. Webb, Mrs. N. W. Hickling and R. F. C. Master vs. Mrs. H. Bourboulon and P. H. Prevost, Mrs. R. Farbridge and H. L. Toussaint vs. Miss A. Morton and J. A. Thomas.

Byes:—Mrs. G. C. Brauns and L. A. Chill vs. Mrs. C. D. Pearson and Capt. E. I. M. Barrett, Miss Beck and E. G. Norman vs. Mrs. E. A. Prince and H. B. Ollerdessen.

Men's Doubles Championship

First Round:—S. Takagi and S. Toyodzumi vs. C. S. Coleman and J. A. Thomas, L. R. Wheen and St. G. R. Clark vs. J. Elmore and C. G. Humpheys, H. Stellingwerff and J. Turner vs. W. P. Roberts and D. Roberts, E. I. M. Barrett and R. F. C. Master vs. G. S. Anderson and W. C. G. Clifford, H. L. Toussaint and H. Phillips vs. H. B. Ollerdessen and W. Swift, H. Webb and H. Gray vs. L. A. Chill and C. D. Field.

Skinner Turner and Ed. White meet the winner of the first match, E. G. Norman and C. P. Grant the winners of the last match.

Men's Singles Championship

First Round:—H. B. Ollerdessen vs. H. L. Toussaint, G. S. Coleman vs. S. Takagi, L. A. Chill vs. P. H. Prevost.

Second Round:—W. Swift vs. S. Toyodzumi, E. Leitao vs. J. Stellingwerff, T. Veitch vs. J. A. Thomas, W. P. Roberts vs. R. Roberts, E. G. Norman vs. R. F. C. Master, J. Elmore vs. A. V. White.

R. Canavarro meets the winner of the Ollerdessen-Toussaint game.

Shanghai Yacht Club

The Second Challenge Cup race of the Shanghai Yacht Club, to be sailed over a 20 mile course, will take place today.

The start is from the Yacht Club line at 9.30 a.m., the first gun at 9.25 a.m. and the course is down river via the Ship Channel to Woosung Customs Hulk line. The return start is at 3 p.m., first gun at 2.55. The finish will be at the Shanghai line. Aggregate times to count.

Cricket Club's Gala For Funds Of Royal Flying Corps Hospital

By Domino

Two to one on "the Field" is a phrase often heard in sporting circles, but very often the favorite upsets the field and you lost your money. Well, last night, everything was different.

Curiously enough, "the Field" was the favorite and, therefore, nobody lost any money. Of course, lots of cash was exchanged for suppers, for entrance tickets, for programs, for drinks and for etcs., but none of it was lost. Everyone enjoyed themselves and the result was a big cheque, which will find its way into the coffers of the Flying Corps Hospital Fund.

The S.C.C. is noted for its cricketers, but, after last night, it will go down in local history as a creator of first-class *al fresco* shows—and Field, the Secretary, made the club's field a home of mirth and happiness. No wonder everybody, from President Wood down to the coolie "O you," was loud in the praises of Field. He was supported by a most energetic committee and all worked well together to make the show A1.

The S.C.C. ground was beautifully laid out. Both entrances were tastefully decorated and the whole of the lighting scheme was charmingly artistic. On one side of the field was the supper tent. That erection was a masterpiece. I wonder how many hundreds enjoyed the fine repast put up by Shepherd's Cafe? There must have been at least 800.

Then there was an attractive ballroom. The bar had been removed and for days past the saw-dust trail had been waxed and polished so that the daintiest feet could do the trickiest steps with perfect ease. Flags, bunting galore, and colored lights added to the joys of a great night.

Quite one of the features of the many erections was the stage. Built in the neatest Oriental style, it proved to be the home of a splendid vaudeville show. There were pictures, geishas, a conjuror, a fine cutlass display by the Kinsha boys—and didn't the big crowd like it—and last, but by no means least, the concert party known as the "Who's Who."

Most of us knew who was who on the stage and we thoroughly enjoyed the original little entertainment. Silas was at the piano, and his ear-tickling melodies, and clever comedy work made the "Who's Who" turn an assured success. Glemby was great. He can do as much with his legs as most of us can do with all our members.

Mrs. Rodger sang in fine style. So did Haynes. Miss Limby and Miss Pearson added to the party's success with some good chorus work, while Roxburg gave a tip-top rendering of "Boots."

The program itself calls for special mention. On the front cover was a fine sketch of an aeroplane which was drawn especially for the occasion by that clever artist, Charton. Inside were the adverts of all the chief firms and the center page was reserved for details of the various turns.

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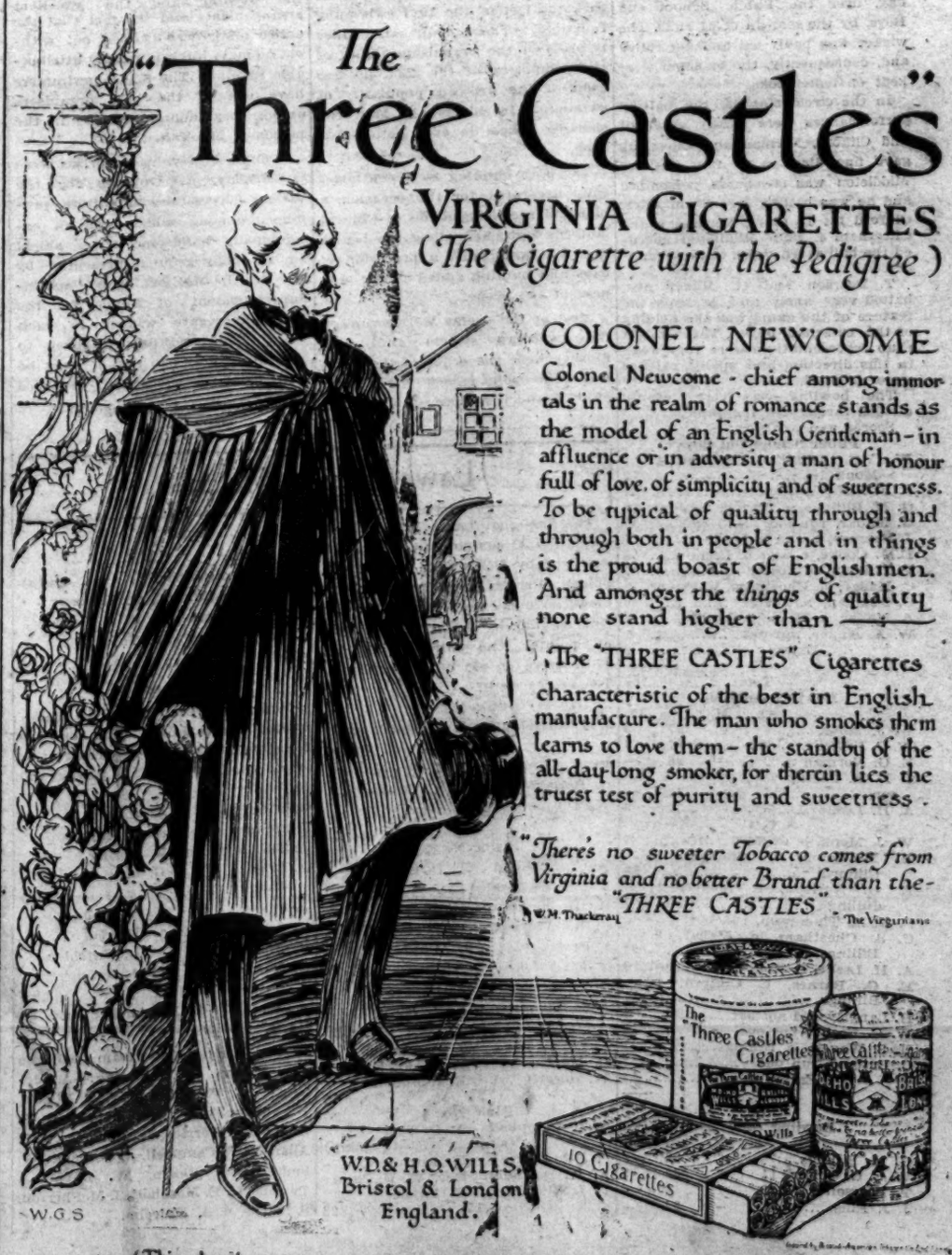
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